The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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I will give the above reward in cash, for the apprehension and arrest, or for information that will lead to the arrest of the person or persons who set fire to my two houses on Washington-av., Kenwood, early yesterday morning, the 9th inst. JOHN M. WAITE,

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WASHINGTON.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Debate on the Salary-Grab Repeal Bill in the House.

Opponents of Repeal Talk of Popular Clamor and a Corrupt Press.

Main Points in Senator Morrill's Free Banking Bill.

He Proposes to Authorize the Issue of $200,000,000 in Gold Bonds.

To Be Used in the Redemption of Non-Interest Bearing Notes.

Senator Carpenter Selected by Caucus as President Pro Tem.

Letter from Secretary Fish Relative to His Recent Cuban Negotiations.

Alleged Heavy Land Steal in Colorado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The announcement that the bills to reduce Congressional salaries would be discussed drew a large number to the Capitol to-day, and the House galleries were fairly crowded.

REDEMPTION OF THE LOAN OF 1858.

The morning-hour was taken up with the passage of the Senate bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. A good deal of discussion ensued upon its introduction from the Ways and Means Committee, and it was amended in several particulars before it passed. The principal amendments adopted were: That the bonds should be paid in coin, if desired by the holder; that the time in which the bonds were to be exchanged for the new 5 per cents by the parties wishing to do so was limited to one month; and that no commissions or allowances whatever shall be paid for the exchange of the bonds—thus putting the transactions entirely beyond the reach of the Syndicate. Of course, the bill must go back to the Senate, where it is supposed that the last amendment will be warmly antagonized.

COX ON THE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

As soon as the morning hour had expired, Hale, of Maine, brought forward the question of the reduction of salaries, and Mr. Cox made the opening speech. His remarks were in self-defense, and intended to show principally that he had decided, before the death of James Brooks occurred, to return his back-pay to the Treasury. He quoted the letter of his brother-in-law to the Treasurer of the United States, dated April 20, covering the check for the amount, and stating that Mr. Cox had opposed the increase, and had no desire to profit by it. Mr. Brooks' death occurred somewhere about the 1st of May. The charge was a disagreeable one to deal with, and Mr. Cox in defending himself showed but little of the characteristics of the business man, although he did prove that the death of Brooks took place after he had covered in his back-pay. Negley, of Pennsylvania, seemed to be the one most disposed to press the charge upon Mr. Cox, and in the course of the day several amusing but not particularly dignified passages took place between them.

CONDEMNS THE GRAB.

After Cox, followed Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who is an old member, but who was not a member of the last Congress. Lawrence, in a dull, prosy, written speech, dwelt upon the enormity of the offense of taking back-pay, and of taking pay at the increased rate. He did take pay at the increased rate from March last up to and including August, when it was published in the newspapers that other Congressmen had refused it, when, an idea seeming to strike him, he reformed, covering the excess over the old rate into the Treasury.

MR. LAWRENCE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Lawrence has unequaled ability to scatter an audience, and in a twinkling the hall was filled with a loud buzzing, in the midst of which he droned along till, in the denunciatory part of a philippic against back-pay he was interrupted by Wilson, of Indiana, who inquired if he (Lawrence) was not a member of Congress in 1866. Lawrence admitted that he was. Wilson then further inquired whether he had not taken about $4,000 back-pay, which the members of Congress voted themselves in that year. Lawrence, very much disconcerted, began an evasive reply, when a roar of laughter, which the Speaker could not prevent, drowned him out. The question was repeated. An attempt was made to answer it in the same evasive manner, when a second roar of laughter interrupted him. During the confusion that followed, the Speaker rapped Mr. Lawrence down.

Nothing of note occurred in the discussion of the subject by Messrs. Kendall and Negley, except that Negley devoted himself entirely to Sunset Cox in an excited way, without hurting that gentleman very much. While Wilson, of Indiana, who followed Negley, was in the midst of the weightiest and most dispassionate argument of the day in defense of the increase, Lawrence took occasion to ask some questions which brought him again into notice, when an organized attack was made upon him by various parties.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GRABS OF 1866 AND 1873.

When he was pressed to the wall, he acknowledged that he took his back-pay in 1866, but excused himself by saying that the amount was not so large as that voted by the last Congress, and that the crime did not consist so much in taking the back-pay as it did in taking such a large sum in that way. At this, Dawes asked him to be kind enough to state just how much back-pay a Congressman might take without committing a criminal offense, following that up with remarking that he (Lawrence) had taken the back-pay in 1866 because everybody else did, but that he condemned it now because the people condemned it, and asking whether the gentleman's rule was not to go always with the multitude. The hits were so palpable and so completely exposed the cheap, little demagogue, that it was impossible for some time to check the derisive laughter that filled the hall. In the midst of it all stood Lawrence, like a a detected sneak, endeavoring to get an opportunity to answer, which was denied him by his thoroughly-disgusted colleagues.

FURTHER EXPOSURE OF LAWRENCE.

Washington Townsend spoke, briefly advocating a salary of $6,000 without perquisites, and then Lamison, of Ohio, took the floor to defend the increase, which he did in a speech of such manly dignity and eloquence as to take everybody by surprise, this being the first time that he had spoken at any length. Again did Lawrence come in for public attention. Lamison produced the official report of an investigation of alleged election frauds in New York, which Lawrence was ordered by the House to make some years ago. The report is embodied in a bound volume printed at the Congressional printing office, and bears as a frontispiece a finely executed steel portrait of Lawrence, which he had inserted there at Government expense, and without authority of law. This again brought down the House, and Lawrence had nothing to say. Before taking his seat Lamison produced the *Globe* and quoted a passage from a speech which Lawrence made in 1866, which demonstrated conclusively that it was the duty of Congressmen having taken an oath to support the Constitution to take the back-pay voted in that year. Indeed, the entire interest of the session to-day centered on Lawrence, who is thoroughly despised by everybody as an unmitigated demagogue. The exposure was highly relished, and to-night forms the chief topic of conversation at public resorts.

FURTHER DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Lawrence was followed by Starkweather, of Connecticut, in favor of the repeal. Starkweather was succeeded by Lynch, a colored member from Mississippi, who argued that if it was wrong for Congressmen to increase their own pay, it was just as wrong for them to decrease, and he therefore stated that, while he hoped that the decrease would be made, he also trusted that it would be made to apply to the next Congress and not to this. This unique proposition was received with smiles.

O'Brien, of Maryland, a new member, then closed the debate for to-day with a turgid speech which left everybody in doubt as to which side he is on.

The debate will be continued to-morrow, when it is expected that Hawley, of Connecticut, Ben Butler, and others, will speak, and a lively time is anticipated.

THE CARPENTER SCANDAL IN CAUCUS.

At the Republican Senatorial caucus to-day, the Carpenter matter was very fully discussed, that gentleman being absent, but as the Senators did not deem the charges well founded or worthy of notice, they were ignored, and he was accordingly re-elected President pro tempore. This indorsement will doubtless encourage Carpenter, and will go far to set him up again socially.

A motion was made in the Republican Senatorial caucus to exclude Ramsdell, the New York *Tribune* correspondent, from the reporters' gallery, but it was strenuously opposed by Conkling and Carpenter himself, who by this time had joined the caucus, and it was defeated.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats of the Senate have not for many years gone through the formality of nominating a candidate for President pro tem, but to-day they held a caucus and put in nomination Senator Thurman for the position, and will cast their entire vote for him.

WAITING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Committee on Ways and Means do not expect to get to work on the measures to increase the revenues until after the holidays. In fact, the people need not look for any legislation of importance before the 1st of January.

THE CONFIRMATION OF SHEPHERD

to be Governor of the District will be reconsidered by the Senate as soon as it can be brought up. Conkling pledged himself some time since to oppose a confirmation without investigation, and he is one of those who did not know what was transpiring when the confirmation was made. He feels bound to have the matter reconsidered. There is quite a feeling of indignation in the Senate at the manner in which the job was carried through. It will not have a good effect upon the legislation desired by the ring.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

At the Colored People's Convention to-day, Peter H. Clark, who led the revolt of the Ohio colored people against the Republican party last fall, attempted to speak, but was shut off because of his disloyalty. This was accomplished by the adroit use of parliamentary tactics by the ringleaders of the affair, who are Administration supporters, although two-thirds of the Convention voted to hear him. Mr. Clark is not discouraged, and thinks he will have an opportunity to speak to-morrow.

ALLEGED LAND-FRAUDS IN COLORADO.

Maj. Lander, of Denver, has come on to Washington to ask Congress to investigate an alleged land-steal in Bent County, Colorado, in which it is claimed Jerome B. Chaffee, the Territorial Delegate, is interested. Maj. Lander brings with him a quantity of documentary evidence in the shape of affidavits and records. The stolen land consists of over 4,000 acres, and is a part of what is known as the Los Animas grant. It has been under cultivation by actual settlers for a number of years, and it is, consequently, very valuable. The Town of Los Animas, the western terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is built on land included in the alleged theft. It is claimed that, aided by the officials of the Pueblo Land Office, patents to the above land were, in September last, granted to Caleb Wilson, Charles F. Walling, Orton Spencer, Samuel A. Long, Slicer B. Evans, Amos K. Howe, and Phil L. Rillain, fraudulently represented as actual settlers, but who are unknown to the residents of Bent County; that, soon after coming into possession of the patents, the above named persons transferred their interest to David H. Moffitt, Jr., Cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, of which institution Delegate Chaffee is President, and of course he comes in for his share of the swag. It is understood that Mr. Chaffee does not deny that he stands in for a share of the profits of the transaction, which is well known to be in the interest of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. A full history of the matter will at an early day be laid before Congress, and an investigation demanded.

SECRETARY FISH AND HIS SON-IN-LAW.

At the very beginning of the controversy between Spain and the United States about the seizure of the Virginius, and almost every day since, a certain class of journals in this country have claimed that what they are pleased to call Secretary Fish's weak-kneed policy, or, in other words, his failure to bring about hostilities between the two Republics, was due to the influence of his son-in-law, Mr. Webster, who is the attorney of Spain at New York. To these insinuations, of course, Mr. Fish has made no public denial. A gentleman of this city who is on intimate terms with the Secretary a few days ago addressed him a note wherein was mentioned the Webster story. He received a reply from Mr. Fish which though private was shown to your correspondent. In it Secretary Fish says, in substance: Mr. Webster was in the employ of Spain as an attorney two years before I received my present appointment. At no time since I have held the portfolio of State, either before or since the occurrence of the present difficulties between the two countries, has Mr. Webster by letter or word of mouth attempted to influence the negotiation between this country and Spain.

THE DENVER POSTMASTER'S CASE.

Postmaster-General Creswell to-day received another report from one of his special agents whitewashing the smutted character of H. P. Bennett, of Denver, Col. Mr. Bennett was accused of several misdemeanors, including the suppression of the circulation of the *Weekly Mirror*, an anti-Administration paper published at Denver, a stoppage of its exchange-list, and the sale of the stock thus obtained to a junk-dealer; also, with the publication and circulation in his office of an obscene and libelous pamphlet, reflecting on the characters of several citizens of Denver who had sought his removal. It is charged, on good authority, that on the arrival of the special agent at Denver Mr. Bennett took him on an excursion to the Mountain Parks of Colorado, and during the trip the investigation was had and the report prepared. Several citizens of Denver conversant with all the facts in the case are here, and propose to raise a row about the agent's report.

[To the Associated Press.]

LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a reply to a former resolution of that body concerning the Louisville & Portland Canal. As the case now stands, the Board of Directors are authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky, and stand ready to transfer the work and all its rights, titles, franchises, etc., to the United States, upon payment by the latter of about $1,225,000 for the bonds, stocks, and current debts. The Secretary of the Treasury, under the legislation of Congress, is authorized to receive, transfer, and make payments, but that officer having certain discretion allowed him, in respect to both time and manner of carrying out the provisions of the law, hesitates to act in view of the large sum of money necessary, and while so hesitating, receives information of certain suits at law instituted by claimants (heirs of devisees) which involve the title to the very land through which the canal runs.

LAND OFFICE REMOVAL.

The Land Office at Litchfield, Minn., has been removed to Lac-qui-Parle in that State.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEM.

The Republican Senators held a caucus after the adjournment of the Senate, continuing an hour and a half. After a general interchange of views, Senator Carpenter was designated for President pro tem. Mr. Carpenter did not attend the caucus, but remained at his seat in the Senate. After his selection, two of his friends separately came to him and informed him of the result, whereupon he put on his hat and coat and left the chamber.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon, and resolved to support Allen G. Thurman for President of the Senate pro tem.

RESIGNED.

It is said that Gov. Burbank has sent in his resignation as Executive of Dakota.

MATRIMONIAL.

Secretary Belknap will be married to Mrs. A. T. Bowen, of Cincinnati, at Harodsburg, Ky., on Thursday, the 11th inst.

JUDGE DELAHAY RESIGNED.

Mark W. Delahay, the United States Judge of Kansas, has tendered his resignation. Official charges had been preferred against him that he is a common drunkard. Crozier, the present pro tempore Senator from Kansas, is indorsed to fill the vacancy.

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

A National Convention of Colored Citizens assembled in the Hall of the House of Delegates to-day. Between 200 and 300 delegates were present. The call for the Convention asks of Congress a Civil Rights bill. R. B. Elliott was elected temporary Chairman, and a Committee on Credentials was appointed. The Convention then took a recess.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A bill was presented by Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) to provide for the resumption of specie payments and free banking, of which he had previously given notice of introduction. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

INQUIRY.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789 was repealed by the second section of the act of 1867, and to inquire and report if further legislation is necessary. These sections he regarded as writs of error to State courts. Passed.

TREE-PLANTING.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies as to require the applicant for the benefit of the act to cultivate the requisite number of acres by the end of the first year, and to have the same planted in trees under proper cultivation after the expiration of three years from the date of entry. Passed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of imports and exports between the United States and Canada during the years 1871 and 1872.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. It is in all substantial particulars identical with the so-called "Hubbard bill" for connecting the telegraph with the postal service.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—FREE BANKING.

Mr. Morrill's (Vt.) bill for the resumption of specie payments and for free banking directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in return for deposits of United States notes to the amount of $50 or upwards $100,000,000 of loan certificates, payable in four years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of 3 65-100 per cent per annum. All the National Banks mentioned in Sec. 31 of the National Currency act are authorized to hold one-half of their reserve in these certificates and the other half in United States notes or gold. All other National Banks may hold any part of their reserves in these certificates, United States notes, or gold, and any deposit available for the redemption of circulating notes may be counted as part of the reserve of an association organized in any of the cities named in the Currency act, to which such deposit may be due; provided no interest be paid or received therefor, and all United States notes so received shall be canceled. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed at any time after Oct. 1, 1874, to issue 5-20 6 per cent gold bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, the proceeds of which, when sold at par, for gold coin, he shall, on and after Jan. 1, 1875, redeem in coin such United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer, as may be presented in sums not less than $100, at the Treasury of Washington or at the Sub-Treasury in New York, and all notes so redeemed may be reissued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of any dues of the United States, except United States bonds and interest on the public debt. Finally, the bill proposes to repeal all limitations on the amount of National Bank currency, except the restriction that the amount in circulation issued to any National Bank shall not exceed 90 per cent of bonds deposited as security on the amount of its paid in capital stock.

MILITIA BILL.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to arm and equip the whole body of the militia of the United States. It provides that $500,000 be appropriated annually for that purpose. All arms issued to the militia to be of the same pattern as adopted for the United States Army.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

By Mr. ALCORN—A bill to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi River. It authorizes the Chief Engineer of the army to have surveys and drawings made as soon as practicable for the location, design, and execution of a complete system of levees for the reclamation of the Mississippi between Cairo and the Balize, the cost of the work to be defrayed by issuing and selling United States bonds from time to time as may be necessary, not exceeding $36,000,000 in currency. The States benefited are to cede to the United States all swamps and overflowed lands within their limits, and also other lands embraced with the base of said levees. A tax on various drainage districts is to be levied for maintaining the levees in repairs. The levees are to be the property of the United States.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Alcorn a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, to fill a vacancy in that committee.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount paid to Surveyors, Naval Officers, Collectors of Customs, and detectives for the collection of fines, forfeitures, etc., for the ten years ending in 1872. Passed.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

The VICE PRESIDENT gave notice that from to-morrow he would be absent for several weeks, and it would be necessary to elect a President pro tem.

CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up his bill to provide for free-banking; to secure an elastic currency; to appreciate the national obligations, and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment, and explained briefly the provisions of the bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of clerks by committees who employed clerks at the last Congress.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. It differs somewhat from a like bill passed by the Senate. It declares that for the purpose of redeeming bonds issued under the act of June 13, 1858, it is the pleasure of the United States to pay all coupons and registered bonds of the loan of 1858 on the 1st of January, 1874, at which date interest thereon shall cease, and it appropriates money to carry out that provision. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an equal amount of 5 per cent bonds in exchange for such bonds of 1858 as the holders thereof may desire to exchange, on or before the 1st of February, 1874, provided that no commissions or allowances whatever be paid for the exchange of the bonds.

Mr. KELLY moved a substitute for the bill. It proposes to pay the loan of 1858 in cash, and that to authorize an exchange of the 5 per cent bonds.

Mr. DAWES said that the Senate bill was not reported back, to avoid a conflict as to the right of the Senate to originate money bills. He reiterated his previous statement, denying that any commission had been allowed to the Syndicate in connection with the Geneva award. A contrary inference arose from the fact that Great Britain had some gentlemen in the Syndicate to transact that business, and without the cost of a mill to the United States Government. He opposed Mr. Kelley's substitute saying that the paper promises of the Government were floating unredeemed all over the country, in the shape of legal-tenders, and it was the better policy to give to the holders of the loan of 1858 the option of exchanging their bonds for the new 5 per cent bonds.

Mr. KELLEY said that his bill proposed to save to the Government $1,000,000 a year in interest, by allowing the loan of 1858 to be paid at once, while the money lay dead in the Treasury and while the American people were willing to lend hundreds of millions at low rates on certificates of deposit. Legal-tender notes were not promises to pay in gold. They promise to pay so many dollars, and the dollar was what the sovereign power declared should be a dollar.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to amend the bill by prohibiting the payment of interest on 5 per cents from the 1st of January to the time when they should be exchanged, and stated that the interest which he wished to save would be nearly $100,000. Lost.

Mr. GARFIELD moved as an amendment to Mr. Kelley's substitute, that, in order to make up the deficiency, a duty of 5 cents per pound be imposed upon tea, and 3 cents on coffee, and said that at this moment the expenditures of the Government were beyond the revenue. He was opposed to the substitute, but, if it were to be adopted, he desired to have coupled with it the provision he had offered.

Mr. Garfield's proposition was ruled out of order.

The substitute itself was rejected, and the bill as amended, substituting the word "coin" for "money," passed.

THE SALARY-GRAB REPEAL BILL.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the increase-of-salary law.

Mr. COX spoke in favor of the repeal, but expressed his preference for the bill as presented by the minority of the Committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a speech in favor of repeal, because it was demanded by the people, whose agents the members of Congress were. If Congress failed to wipe out the law, the omission would be met with continuous defeat of the Republican party, and that would be a calamity to which he (Lawrence) would not contribute.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) asked him whether he did not take $4,000 back-pay in 1866?

Mr. LAWRENCE (amid loud laughter all over the House) replied that "He did take what every other member of that Congress took. He added that the salary fixed by the act of 1866 had not outraged the public judgment and public conscience as the act of 1873 had done, and that the fact furnished, perhaps, some reason why members of that Congress had not returned their back-pay.

Mr. WILSON tried to put further questions to Mr. Lawrence, but the latter, amid much confusion and laughter, refused to yield for that purpose.

Mr. KELLOGG asked Mr. Lawrence whether members of the Thirty-ninth Congress had not taken double mileage for themselves and reduced it one-half as to future Congresses.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he did not recollect precisely as to that. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDALL asked him if he had taken the increased pay for the last nine months.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he had, but that he had returned the difference to the Treasury.

Mr. KENDALL (Nev.) opposed repeal. While he had the utmost respect for the will of the people, when fairly expressed, he made a clear distinction between popular will and popular clamor. He claimed to be able to show that the salary as it now stood was less than the old, especially in the case of a member from the Far West, and he undertook to do so by showing that they lost by the abrogation of mileage, by the repeal of the franking privilege, and the withdrawal of the allowances for stationery and newspapers. He was not there to attempt to defy the popular will, but he repeated that he drew a wide distinction between the popular will fairly expressed and the popular clamor led by demagogues and by a corrupt and partisan press.

Mr. NEGLEY made some remarks in allusion to what he called the extreme sensitiveness of the gentleman from New York (Cox), and referred to his having kept his back-pay some time before returning it to the Treasury. The gentleman, he said, appears on this floor immediately on the commencement of this session as a conspicuous figure of a group of gentlemen anxious and zealous in arraigning their associates for committing a great wrong against the public treasury, and public sentiment, and I desire to refer to the gentleman's acts in order to put him in a position in which he has put himself. From June 4 to Nov. 5, the gentleman drew $3,125, although not elected as a member till Nov. 5.

Mr. COX—"Is the gentleman aware of the law on that subject?"

Mr. NEGLEY—"I am aware of the law, and so is the gentleman."

Mr. COX—"The law is express in regard to it. Is the gentleman aware of the law?"

Mr. NEGLEY—"I am aware of it."

Mr. COX—"Let us see what it is."

Mr. NEGLEY—"The gentleman has only served nine days in this Congress, and yet has drawn over $5,000. If that is not drawing back-pay, I appeal to the common sense of the House."

Mr. COX—"Has the gentleman served any longer in this Congress than I have? I way sworn in the same day as he."

Mr. NEGLEY—"But I am not showing the House a disgusting exhibition of virtue, as is the gentleman, and consequently I am not here making my own defense. If this measure had been introduced in the interest of economy, it would have commanded my vote and my earnest support. If it had been introduced out of respect to public opinion by the gentlemen who had the most right to introduce it, I mean those who had favored the increase, I should have been willing to give it my support; but on the contrary, it has been introduced by a number of gentlemen who have just escaped from the follies of their youth, and who come here for the purpose of earning some new reputation." [Laughter].

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) said it was not his purpose to argue against the repeal of the Salary bill, nor to argue that the salary was not fixed too high, but he desired to show that there was nothing in that action unworthy or dishonest; that a man might vote for it, and still be the peer in integrity and conscience of all the multitude of his detractors. He repeated to Mr. Lawrence the question whether he had not drawn the back-pay voted by Congress in 1866.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that every member of that Congress, except the members for West Virginia, had taken the pay fixed by the act of 1866. He condemned the Salary act of March 3, 1873, not so much because of the back-pay, as because both the back-pay and front-pay was too high.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) reminded Mr. Lawrence that he had condemned it awhile ago because it was back pay.

Mr. LAWRENCE—"Because it was back pay—too much in amount." [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—"I want the gentleman from Ohio (Lawrence) to tell us how much back-pay he would go for. [Loud laughter.] He says that in 1866 he took his back-pay because every member of Congress did so. He returns increase of pay because he says the people condemn it. So he goes with the multitude whatever way the multitude goes. [Loud laughter at the expense of Lawrence.]

Mr. LAWRENCE desired to make a rejoinder, but Mr. WILSON, who had the floor, declined to yield to him.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) continued his argument. He said men might differ as to the proper salary without being either robbers or thieves. The people, however, had the right to demand that the act of the last Congress should be repealed. The people had made that demand, and Congress was bound to accede to it. Whatever Congress would do would be criticised, but perhaps the best way of disposing of the matter was to place the law as it was before, and he trusted that the House would put the bill on that basis.

Mr. TOWNSEND advocated the amendment proposed by himself, fixing the salaries of members at $6,000.

Mr. LAMISON asserted that the popular clamor against the increased Salary bill was got up mainly by demagogues and interested politicians; that he had met his constituents and argued the question to their entire satisfaction, and that he had no fear of his ability to convince them again that his position was correct.

Mr. LYNCH argued that whatever change was to be made, whether of increase or decrease, should not take effect during the present Congress.

Mr. HALE (of Maine) gave notice that he would try to get a vote on the bill to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.

Everything in a Fair Way for Amicable Settlement.

The House Committee Agree to a Naval Appropriation of $5,000,000.

Scenes in Havanna on Receipt of the News of the Protocol.

Notes from the Navy-Yards.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESIDENT CONFIDENT OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The President, in conversation to-day with a number of prominent gentlemen, was at pains to express his entire confidence in the speedy settlement of the Virginius case in a manner which would be entirely satisfactory to our own people and highly honorable to both nations. The tenor of his remarks was that recent advices are such as to lead to the opinion he had expressed. He said, finally, quite emphatically, and as if to sum up: "Gentlemen, there will be no war."

[To the Associated Press.]

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The Cabinet to-day was not in session more than an hour. All the members were present except the Secretary of War. No new features were presented concerning our relations with Spain. To-night, it is said on high authority, that everything is believed to be in fair way of accommodation.

OPINION OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Secretary of the Navy, when before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, said that he did not think there would be a war between the United States and Spain, although it was necessary to strengthen the navy as the best means of preserving peace, and protect American interests.

AT HAVANA.

THE EARLY EXCITEMENT OVER THE PROTOCOL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from Havana, dated Dec. 4, in which it is stated that the popular opinion excited by the Spanish advices from the United States at one time reached a fever heat, but is now subsiding. On the streets and among the Volunteers and lower order of Spaniards there were threats of violence, and at one point a mob had actually concluded to destroy the Virginius, but were dissuaded therefrom by the action of their officers. There is no question but that all the Spaniards on the island are adverse to relinquishing the Virginius and would not do it if they were not absolutely compelled. By those who prefer war to a surrender of the vessel, there are threats of burning or scuttling it. So serious have these threats been remarked, that the guard on the Virginius, which continues to lay at the navy-yard, has been doubled, and other extra precautions taken.

The officers of the navy

KEENLY FEEL THEIR HUMILIATION

in the return of the Virginius, and it has been proclaimed in the newspapers that if the vessel is given up all the officers of the Tornado will resign all grades, honors, and decorations, and retire from the service, and that many of the officers in other war vessels will do the same. Such has been the tone since the announcement of the demands of the United States.

MATTERS ARE NOW GROWING QUIETER,

and, while the dogged intention of the Spaniards still exists, and there may be some trouble at the time of the surrender, the Government will take such precautions as it can to lessen the danger.

The fund for a testimonial to the officers of the Tornado has reached $2,200, and is receiving only very slight additions.

IN MADRID.

MINISTER SICKLES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A Paris dispatch says: "The resignation of Minister Sickles was based on the fact of the Washington Government negotiating directly with Spain, and overlooking him. The friends of Gen. Sickles say that he will, on his return to Washington, formally tender his resignation as Minister to Madrid.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Spanish Government claims that it is not bound to surrender the Virginius until the 18th of December.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The House Appropriation Committee agreed to-day to report to-morrow, if opportunity offers, the bill making the appropriation of $5,000,000, which has been asked for by Secretary Robeson. It will doubtless pass without material opposition.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the President, which was sent you to-night, the Navy Department is still busily engaged in preparing for war. Imperative orders have been issued to rendezvous our entire available navy at Key West at once, and to hasten work in the navy-yards. Many vessels not entirely refitted, but in fair shape for service, have been ordered to Key West without further delay. The Canandaigua, which has been refitting at League Island, was ordered off to-day, although her repairs are by no means complete. The Kearsarge, which has been out of commission for years at Mare Island, was put in commission to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE POWHATAN AND MANHATTAN.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 9.—The United States steamer Powhatan, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, went to sea this morning.

THE KEARSARGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—A telegram from San Francisco informs the Secretary of the Navy that the Kearsarge went into commission at Mare Island yesterday.

MORMON PUBLICISTS.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 9.—The *News*, the Mormon Church organ, believes that the law of nations justifies the seizure of the Virginius and the putting of the Captain and others on board to death, even if the vessel rightfully carried the United States flag.

THE FAMINE IN IOWA.

Contributions for the Relief of the Osceola County Sufferers Taken Up in Davenport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 9.—A meeting to take action to aid the suffering homesteaders in Osceola County, Iowa, was held in this city last night. A committee was appointed, who will have in charge the work of gathering and forwarding supplies. News comes every day of the great suffering among the settlers of Osceola County, and it is very probable that a large quantity of supplies will be forwarded from this city. Many contributions were received to-day.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Steamships Maine and Caledonia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrived—Steamships Wyoming and Manhattan, from Liverpool.

Also, steamer City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Dec. 9.—Steamship Australia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9.—Dr. Henry C. Cole, of Kokomo, Ind., to-day began suit for alleged libel against the *Daily Sentinel*, placing his damages at $20,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

Why They Are No Longer Salable.

Enormous Shrinkage in the Past Year.

List of American Railroads that Have Defaulted on Their Coupons.

A Melancholy Exhibit—Total Depreciation Over $30,000,000.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Nov. 17, 1873.

It is no exaggeration, but a sorry, indisputable fact, that there has never been such a thorough distrust of all kinds of American securities, with the almost sole exception of United States Government-bonds, in this country as has now prevailed uninterruptedly, and grown more intense from month to month and week to week, for more than a year. German capital has had more than once, in times past, a discouraging experience, and met with large losses, in connection with various American enterprises. Especially between 1853 and 1860, many millions of German money were sunk in American railway-stock of companies whose original capital was entirely wiped out, though some of them now are among the best-paying roads in the United States. But the

PROFOUND AND UNIVERSAL DISTRUST

that has characterized the daily record of the German Bourses as regards American railroad-bonds, ever since last year, has never had a parallel in the financial history of Germany. This distrust has even greatly affected the estimate of safety and desirableness for permanent investment placed heretofore upon the bonds of the American Government by the public at large. This is proved by the fact that every effort to place the new 5 per cent United States bonds among the latter has failed, and that the aggregate of United States 6 per cent bonds held in this country is now less by hundreds of millions than a few years ago. The writer has read, in some late American papers, speculations as to the probability of European capital availing itself of the opportunities for cheap and yet safe investments at high rates of interest afforded by the present crisis in the United States, and thus contributing to the return of better times. Now, as far as Germany is concerned, it will be absolutely useless to expect any direct or indirect relief from her in the manner stated. The German money-market, in deed, must be considered as

HERMETICALLY CLOSED

for years to come against all classes of American railway stocks and bonds, and even all State, county, and municipal bonds, no matter by whom issued and at what prices offered. I do not hesitate to say that all Germany might be searched vainly for a bank or banker willing to touch any mortgage loans, even of any of the older Eastern States or cities, or of any of the best-paying railroad companies, such as the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Alton, Illinois Central, and the like. And this not because the intelligence and information of German bankers is so limited as to render them incapable of perceiving that such loans would be safe, but because bankers buy to sell, and the German public will not touch anything American any longer. What I say, then, will be confirmed by the numerous representatives of American railroad companies that have been foolish enough, in spite of frequent warnings, to attempt to persuade German bankers to buy mortgage-loans of them within the last few months. Especially those that peddled the bonds of new Western roads through the German money-markets had to return with extra-large fleas in their ears. Even the influential delegation representing the Southern Pacific, though it consisted of such magnates as Thomas A. Scott and Judge Pierrepont, could hardly get a hearing. For, verily, a German banker considers it at this time almost an insult to his understanding to be expected to take Western railroad mortgage-loans.

The discredit of American railroad-bonds in the German market dates back to the latter part of February, 1872. During the summer and fall of 1871, there had already been great dullness in them, partly owing to the effect of the war between France and Germany, and partly to the previous offering of loans of the same class in too rapid succession for the absorbing capacity of the Bourses, and to the

NON-PAYMENT OF THE COUPONS

of the Alabama & Chattanooga, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis bonds. But, in November, 1871, under the stimulus of the French Indemnity milliards, which had already, months before, excited a general speculative fever all over Germany, an unexampled demand for American railroad-bonds sprang up, and continued until the end of the following February, when the sudden danger of war between England and the United States over the famous indirect or consequential damages checked it instantly and permanently. In the period of these three months, not far from $30,000,000 of American railroad-bonds were brought on and absorbed by the market,—South Germany, and especially Frankfort-on-the-Main, being the main field of operation. At the height of the demand I have known as many as $5,000,000 of bonds to be subscribed for in a single day. Subscriptions were obtained on the

SYNDICATE PLAN

of operation, by which all loans are placed in this country, and under which a number of banks and bankers in various cities and towns take part of a loan (ordinarily from one-tenth to one-fourth) "firm,"—that is, pay cash for it, and obtain "options" for the remainder, and then offer the whole simultaneously, on a certain day or number of days, through the different members of the Syndicate. So eagerly were the mortgage-bond loans then taken by the public, that there was a very lively competition among banks and bankers for the chance of bringing them out; and American negotiators did not have much difficulty in finding customers for their financial wares, if they only sold them cheap enough to give the original takers a large margin for profit. Could there be anywhere a cleaner or more profitable business than to take such loans at a certain price, and then, within a few days, above the whole of them off on the public, at a profit of from 5 to 10 per cent? So anxious were the houses making a regular business of bringing out such loans,—the oldest and most reputable firms, however, nearly all declined having anything to do with them, leaving the field to new banks and private firms of recent origin—of reaping such easy harvests of enormous profits, that they looked in many cases more to the cheapness than to the soundness of loans, and closed bargains in a haste not at all compatible with proper caution and safety. I heard of one case in those days, where a well-known Frankfort house received, by the evening mail from London, the particulars of a loan which a prominent firm in the latter city wished to have brought on the German market on commission. The Frankfort firm at once accepted the proposition by telegraph, had the prospectus printed during the night, and next morning the local papers announced that subscriptions would be taken. In this particular instance, the eventual result of the rapacity of the firm in question was the loss of millions to the subscribers.

It was at first believed that the check to the business of bringing out such loans from the

ALABAMA COMPLICATION

would be but a temporary one, and that in a little while it would be again as flourishing as during the winter-months. This expectation not only consoled those who had taken loans before the check came, without as yet having been able to offer them to the public, but induced not a few banks and private firms to accept further offers of loans of this class. But their hopes were doomed to merciless disappointment, and there has not been a day since the time mentioned when anything but steady depression reigned at all the German Bourses in American railway-bonds. For, long before the original cause of the unsalableness of the latter was removed by the final adjustment of the Alabama imbroglio, the succession of defaults in the payment of interest began, which has since wrought the utter discredit in the German market of every kind of American railroad and other security, excepting, as already stated, the older issues of Government-bonds,—from which there may not be a recovery in our generation.

THE EXTENT OF THE DEPRECIATION

of the several railroad-loans placed in Germany, partly from the non-payment of coupons and partly from the loss of confidence in consequence of the defaults, will be best seen from the tables subjoined, containing, under two separate heads, first, a list of the loans on which no interest is now paid, the price at which they were offered to and taken by the public, and their present quotation at the Frankfort Bourse; and, next, a list of those loans on which the coupons have been honored so far, which have suffered great depreciation along with the rest. The quotations are those of Nov. 15. It will be admitted by every one familiar with the state of the case, that the present eagerness of the German public to get rid of all American securities, and its willingness to make large sacrifices in ridding itself of them, is due quite as much, if not more, to the scandalous, provoking revelations of absolute bad faith and outright fraud in connection with several of the railroad-loans palmed off upon it, as to the failure to pay interest itself. The history of the first-mortgage loans of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, and the Oregon & California Railroads, as brought out by the investigations of the committees of bondholders, discloses deliberate cheats of the most barefaced character, and on a gigantic scale. I venture to say that the charge, never disproved, that ex-Senator Latham, the *Trustee* under the mortgage on the Oregon & California Railroad, pocketed an enormous commission (it is said to have been $600,000 in gold) for selling the bonds in Europe, which, of course, was eventually paid by the bondholders whose interest he was appointed to protect, has done as much as the 1weed affair and the Erie mismanagement to disgust the suffering Germans with everything American. The repudiation, too, by some of the Southern State Governments, of their guarantees of bonds, has destroyed the faith in American authorities, other than the Federal Government, quite as thoroughly as that in private individuals.

As will be seen from the foregoing, there are

TWO KINDS OF LOSERS

in this country in connection with American railroad-loans, viz.: the banks and bankers who took loans without as yet having been able to market them; and, secondly, the public at large. As regards the former, the fact that not a few among them had already made millions out of the confiding public before they were caught by a declining market, and that, as remarked before, they had a sharper eye to the expected profits from, than to the solidity of, the loans, makes them appear as undeserving of much sympathy. There are, however, among the provincial bankers a good many innocent sufferers, whom the standing of the latter induced to join, all but blindly, the respective Syndicates. It is estimated by competent authority that there are no less than $20,000,000 of German capital thus tied up in unplaced loans, which are, of course, now unsalable on either side of the Atlantic, and which, for all purposes of active business, are no better to the holders than so much waste paper. Owing to the unsalability of these securities, no positive loss has as yet been realized on them. But on some of them the coupons have already gone to protest, which makes them practically valueless. But for the common practice of requiring the interest on negotiated bonds to be deposited for a year or two ahead with trust-companies, default in the payment of interest on most of these unplaced securities would have probably been made ere this. It is well for this country that the $20,000,000 are distributed among scores, and perhaps hundreds, of different firms.

The other class of losers—the subscribers to loans among the general public—deserve, as a rule,

THE GREATEST SYMPATHY.

They are worthy people of the middle classes, to whom the opportunity to increase their income by investing their savings at a higher interest was most welcome in view of the constantly-increasing cost of living, and who were led not to suspect any risk by the exaggerations and falsehoods of flaming advertisements in the public press, indorsed by banks and bankers, and, in not a few cases, by purchased editorial notices. Having been in communication with several of the committees of bondholders, I can state as a fact, that this class of sufferers numbers *tens of thousands*,—the loans in question having become distributed almost as widely as any popular home-loan. Among them are thousands of heads of families, many of whom invested the whole of their means in these securities. It will be seen from the table following the aggregate of losses from depreciation has been no less than

THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

General distress, and, in many cases, complete ruin, has been the result. The vast majority of the victims reside in Southern Germany, which part of this country has always been in closer relationship to the United States, owing to the larger emigration, than Northern Germany.

That there is intense bitterness of feeling among the holders of American railroad-bonds must appear natural. Nor is it to be wondered at in view of the proof both of bad faith and deliberate swindling in connection with a number of loans, that there should be profound indignation, not only against the guilty American parties, but also against Americans generally. Nevertheless, the bondholders might well turn their wrath (which they have as yet done only in isolated instances) also against the banks and bankers that tempted them to take bonds, and against that portion of the home-press that, it is well understood, accepted both direct and indirect bribes from the former to persuade the public to subscribe to the loans. For the former generally knew enough of the United States to understand perfectly well that really sound American railroad mortgage-loans never needed to go begging for takers at a discount of 20 to 40 per cent, and that high interest in this class of securities went hand in hand in the United States as well as everywhere else, with risk, which latter they were, however, perfectly willing the home-public should take in consideration of the profits accruing to themselves.

The bondholders have, moreover,

ONLY THEMSELVES TO BLAME

for a large portion of their losses. For there is no real reason for the steady, heavy decline, even in interest-paying bonds of the soundness of which there can be no reasonable doubt,—such as, for instance, the first-mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific and its consolidated branches, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Morris & Essex, and the Missouri Pacific Railroads. For the depreciation in these their own senseless fears, and stubborn refusal, in spite of repeated warnings, to discriminate between good and bad, are alone to blame. It is really pitiful to see what credence all kinds of foolish rumors constantly find, and how blindly even good securities are slaughtered.

It would, of course, involve an entire misconception of the resources of the defaulting roads to maintain that it would have been possible for all of them to have paid the interest on their bonds regularly, even if there had been no misappropriation and stealing of the proceeds of the sale of the securities. But it is, nevertheless, to be regretted very much, on account of the United States themselves, that default in the payment of interest has been the

RULE RATHER THAN THE EXCEPTION

with the railroad mortgage-loans placed over here. For, but for this default, there is no manner of doubt that, of the many hundreds of millions that have been lost in speculative ventures during the era of joint-stock gambling inaugurated in Germany upon the influx of the French milliards, and brought to an abrupt close in May last by the Vienna crash, a large portion would have been invested in American enterprises, and maybe the present collapse on the other side thereby prevented. It seems certain, indeed, that the United States will be the greatest loser in the end.

In the following table, the prices paid for and the present quotations of bonds are given according to the Frankfort usance of calculating the dollar as equal to two florins and a half, while its real value is only about 2.26-60; so that 96 at Frankfort is about equal to par in gold in New York:

LIST OF COMPANIES NOT PAYING INTEREST ON THEIR BONDS.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Nominal amount of bonds.	Original price at which sold.	Present sales on Frankfort Bourse, Nov. 15.	Amount of depreciation.
Ala & Chattanooga, 8 per cent gold (guaranteed by State of Alabama in currency)	$ 4,720,000	$ .85½	$ .25	$ 2,855,600
Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, 7 per cent gold (bondholders assented to reduction of mort'ge debt by one-half)	9,000,000	.70	.21	4,230,000
Oregon & California, 7 per cent gold, two issues	5,500,000 5,500,000	.73½ .75	.16	5,429,500
Kansas Pacific, 7 per cent gold	6,466,000	.69	.51	1,163,880
New York, Oswego Midland, 7 per cent gold	2,000,000	.85	.49	720,000
Montclair, 7 per cent gold	500,000	.82	.50	160,000
St. Louis & Southeastern, 7 per cent gold	3,250,000	.74	.40	1,015,000
Brunswick & Albany, 6 per cent gold	3,300,000	.75	.15	1,980,000
Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, 7 per cent gold	1,800,000	.70	.18	936,000
Peninsular of Michigan, 7 per cent gold	1,800,000	.70½	.21	888,000
Chicago & Southwestern, 7 per cent gold (guaranteed in currency, and interest paid by Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific)	5,000,000	.82½	.68	718,750
Atchis'n Br'nch 7 per cent gold	1,000,000	.81¼	.50	312,500
Total				$20,409,230

LIST OF BONDS ON WHICH INTEREST IS STILL PAID, BUT WHICH HAVE DEPRECIATED.

NAMES OF ROADS.	Nominal amount of bonds.	Original price at which sold.	Present sales on Frankfort Bourse, Nov. 15.	Amount of depreciation.
Kansas Pacific (late Union Pacific, Eastern Division, 6 per cent gold	$ 2,240,000	$ .69	$ .52½	380,000
Missouri Pacific, 7 per cent gold	7,000,000	.69	.37	840,000
South Missouri, 6 per cent gold	7,189,000	.66¾	.48	1,315,146
St. Louis & Lexington, 6 per cent gold	900,000	.75	.48	243,000
Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, 6 per cent gold	2,100,000	.76	.50	546,000
California Pacific, 6 per cent gold	2,250,000	.79	.56	517,500
California Pacific Extension, 6 per cent gold	3,500,000	.73	.44	1,015,000
Western Pacific, 6 per cent gold	2,735,000	.85¾	.58	752,125
San Joaquin Valley, 6 per cent gold	6,080,000	.85¾	.60	1,550,400
California & Oregon, 6 per cent gold	6,000,000	.81	.59	1,320,000
Springfield & Illinois South-eastern, 7 per cent gold	2,000,000	.75¾	.50	510,000
Cairo & Vincennes, 7 per cent gold	3,500,000	.80¾	.65	551,250
Mobile & Ohio, 7 per cent gold	1,685,000	.84	.69	252,750
Cincinnati & Springfield, 7 per cent currency (guaranteed by Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads)	2,000,000	.83	.73	200,000
Memphis & Kentucky (construction bonds), 7 per cent currency	1,250,000	.83¼	.70	228,125
Total				$10,221,296
Grand total depreciation				$30,630,526

In addition to the above-enumerated aggregate, there have been also losses on the bonds of the Stockton & Copperopolis, and the South Georgia & Florida Railroad, the extent of which I am not able to fix for want of the proper data. Even on the 4½ per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which were originally given in exchange for those of the Northern Cross Railroad, there has been a depreciation of nearly 40 per cent within a few months,—their last quotation being 48.

The only American railroad-bonds quoted at the Frankfort Bourse,

WHICH SHOW NO LOSS

on the price at which they were originally introduced in the German market are the 6 per cents of the Central Pacific, and the 7 per cents of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads (the latter guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central). The former were placed at 68, rose as high as 86, and are now 78; the latter brought originally 86¾, and are now 90.

H. V.

THE CHAMPAIGN COUNTY GRANGES.

ST. JOSEPH, Ill., Dec. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Granges of this county, believing that more benefit could be derived from a more extended organization for the transaction of business, organized the Champaign County Association of Patrons of Husbandry.

At their last meeting, held in Urbana, Ill., Nov. 21, 1873, the following Committee on Implements and Machinery was appointed, viz.: J. M. Morse, Rantoul; G. L. McElroy, Thomasboro; J. S. Busey, Champaign; J. N. Graham, Champaign; Mercer Brown, St. Joseph. The Committee organized by appointing J. M. Morse Chairman, and Mercer Brown Secretary. The Committee was instructed to correspond with manufacturers and dealers, and get their wholesale prices, and report to the subordinate Granges in the county.

This plan of concentrating all the business of the Granges in the county to one manufacturer for supplies will be a great inducement to them to give us much lower rates, from the fact that we can secure to the manufacturer more patronage than single Granges can do working independently. Correspondence is solicited.

MERCER BROWN,
Secretary, St. Joseph, Champaign County, Ill.

Mr. Colfax and family have returned from their visit to Andover, O. Mrs. Colfax's sister, Miss Marcia Wade, and her cousin, Miss Lucia Wade, accompanied them, and will remain at Mr. Colfax's until after Christmas.—*South Bend Tribune.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Condition of the School Fund.

The Reduction of the Appropriation for Schools Objected To.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President King in the chair and the following members present: Bluthardt, Bonfield, Calkins, Goggin, Runyan, Hambleton, Olinger, Richberg, Stone, Sheldon, Wells, and Wilce.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

THE SCHOOL-FUND.

The condition of the School fund was reported as follows: Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1873, $24,521.99; receipts, $171,743.33; total, $196,265.32; expenditures, $181,078.65; cash on hand Dec. 1, $15,186.67. In the receipts are included $14,021.33 from A. G. Lane, County Superintendent, on account of the taxes of 1872. Of the cash on hand $11,371.81 is for investment, $1,325.62 for the payment of balances of sundry accounts, and $2,481.24 for the payment of attaches.

FREE LODGING.

Mr. Truesdell, of the Relief and Aid Society, asked for the use of the building at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, to be used during the winter as a free lodging-house. It was referred to the Committee on School-Fund Property, with power to act.

A NEW SCHOOL.

Inspector Richberg was appointed a Committee on the Western Avenue School to secure teachers for its opening, which will take place at an early date.

PENS.

Mr. Richberg stated he understood that teachers at the Scinner School compelled pupils to buy a certain kind of pen. He wanted to know if the teachers were authorized to act as agents of pen manufacturers.

It was announced they had no such authority, and the Superintendent was directed to look after the matter.

The Superintendent thought it would be a good thing, if the Board sanctioned or advised the use of some pen, so as to have the writing uniform.

After a discussion on the virtues of the different brands of pens, the subject was referred to the Committee on Text-Books to act with the Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

The President stated that the Committee on investing the School fund, had decided to purchase four city bonds at 94 cents, and reported the action of the Finance Committee of the Council on cutting down the expenses of the Educational Department, all of which has been published.

Several Inspectors found fault with the action of the Council Committee in reviewing the entire Appropriation bill.

Mr. Runyan moved that the Council be requested not to indorse the action of its Committee striking out the appropriation for building a school at the corner of Western avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Mr. Goggin moved to include the proposed building on Centre avenue and Twelfth street.

Several orations were delivered, and then Mr. Goggin offered, as a substitute for everything, the following:

Resolved, That the striking from the Appropriation bill of the Common Council of any item for the erection of school-houses meets with the disapproval of this Board.

Mr. Stone moved to appoint a committee to expostulate with the Aldermen.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds,—Sheldon, Calkins, Wilce, and the President,—were appointed to look after the matter.

Mr. Goggin's amendment was lost, and Mr. Runyan's motion met the same fate.

Mr. Wilce moved to add four members and the Superintendent to the Committee, and they were added as follows: Runyan, Goggin, Bluthardt, and Wells.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

It was decided to examine candidates for admission to the Normal School at the institution on the 18th and 19th inst., beginning at 9 a. m.

FULL CERTIFICATES.

The following were recommended for full certificates: Clara A. Allen, Sophia B. Adams, Mary E. Baker, Julia L. Clinton, Anna J. Caldwell, Mary Campbell, Myrtilla Colbert, Ellen Campbell, Kate Dixon, Emma G. Frazer, Emily A. Gavin, Ida Gillson, Fanny Hannon, Flora A. Holcomb, Caroline S. Johnson, Mary O'Brien, Bessie V. Pittar, Lizzie Powers, Johanna Powell, Lizzie Patterson, Amelia S. Reed, Julia E. Reilly, Malvina Forster, Eloise O. Randall, Mathilda Smith, Frances E. Shipman, Sara M. Smith, Gertrude M. Tenney, Louise C. Wright, Viola Williams, Emma A. Gosan, and Elizabeth Hatterman.

The Board then adjourned.

THE STORM.

Its Ravages in the Dominion.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 6.

General opinion is that such a destructive gale has not visited the country since 1844; some say that, since the storm of 1836, no such tempest of wind has been experienced. Subjoined are reports from various quarters:

AILSA CRAIG.

AILSA CRAIG, Dec. 4.—At 4 o'clock this morning, North Middlesex was visited by the heaviest storm since 1844, flooding the rivers, sweeping away mill-dams, fences, trees, stack-corn, and other farm-property.

BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 5.—A terrific gale prevailed here yesterday, doing much damage. The roofs of the Anglo-American Hotel, Brown's foundry, the corporation storehouses at the back, and of many other buildings, were partly blown off.

BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning a fierce gale set in, which lasted about fifteen hours, making sad havoc here and in the vicinity among fences, roofs, signs, and shop-windows. In the country miles of fences were swept away and hundreds of trees uprooted. The Grand River has risen to the highest freshet water mark, carrying with it farm-fences, whole trees, and, in one case, the roof of a barn and other debris.

BRAMPTON.

BRAMPTON, Dec. 5.—A great amount of damage was done in Chinguacousy and Toronto Townships. Barns and sheds were blown down, and in Brampton chimneys and smoke-stacks were destroyed. A large frame stable belonging to Mr. Walsh was lifted from its foundation and carried down the stream for nearly a mile and a half. Farmers in this section have suffered severely.

CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, Dec. 5.—Several houses were blown down in this vicinity, and a new Methodist church, nearly completed, at Charing Cross, had its walls blown down. The river has swollen about three feet, and a great amount of logs, cordwood, and lumber is being carried away by the flood.

CONESTOGO.

CONESTOGO, Dec. 4.—To-day our village was visited with the greatest freshet ever known here at this season of the year. The water commenced rising rapidly at 10 o'clock last night, carrying away Goodworth & Co.'s small dam and part of Messrs. Henry Snider & Co.'s race. The water continued rising until noon to-day. At one time the Grand River bridge was in great danger, but was saved by the villagers turning out and shoving off the ice and driftwood.

DUNDAS.

DUNDAS, Dec. 4.—During the gale this morning Knox's Church was partially unroofed and the front gable has also been blown in, doing considerable damage to the church. Several other smaller buildings were unroofed, and a great many fences were blown down.

ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Dec. 5.—A fearful hurricane yesterday destroyed a great number of fences, and unroofed many buildings in this neighborhood.

GLENALLAN.

GLENALLAN, Dec. 5.—The late storm has done a great deal of damage in the Township of Peel, unroofing a great many houses and barns. A man said he stood in one place and counted fourteen barns with roofs blown off; and one roof was carried about 80 rods by the wind. Acres of bush are blown down. The gable end of the Goldstone W. M. Church was blown in, smashing the pulpit and doing other damage. The water has taken Hollin and Glenallan dams away. Two bridges on the third concession are twisted around so that they are impassable.

GODERICH.

GODERICH, Dec. 5.—One of the piers recently built has been damaged to the extent of $20,000. A concrete store belonging to D. Strachan, and lately built, had one side blown down. The fences, sheds, &c., in town are considerably damaged.

KEENANSVILLE.

KEENANSVILLE, Dec. 5.—A fearful storm passed over here last night, causing great destruction of property. Many buildings have been torn down, and more than half the fences in the neighborhood have been entirely blown to pieces.

KINCARDINE.

KINCARDINE, Dec. 5.—The storm of yesterday was one of the severest ever known here. The damage done in this section is immense, in the shape of buildings being blown down, unroofed, &c. The telegraph wires suffered greatly.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Dec. 4.—A new house on Gordon street was overturned. The wheel connected with the water-works windmill was destroyed. Several buildings were more or less injured. The bark British Lion dragged her anchors and went ashore about four miles below here. The Agnes is ashore near Colin's Bay. The Bismarck also dragged her anchors.

LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Among the chief places injured are the Lecture Hall of the North Street Wesleyan Church, the front and rear walls of which are blown down; the entire frame work of the new Catholic Church, Hill street, is leveled to the ground, and about 200 feet of brick wall, belonging the Great Western Railway carshops, now in process of erection, were crushed in by the force of the gale. Two small houses in the northern part of the city were likewise blown down. Minor casualties were almost innumerable. To add to the seriousness of the situation, the river has overflowed its banks, and swept away the bridge at Turville's Mills. The proof line road is seriously damaged; Saunby's mill is submerged; the Kensington suburb is cut off from communication with the city, either by Blackfriars' or Kensington bridge. The water has risen rapidly that the families residing in Kensington were hemmed in by the flood, and had to be rescued in boats. The water was a foot higher than during the great freshet in the spring, and is said to be higher than ever before known.

LUCAN.

LUCAN, Dec. 4.—Jackson's large brick foundry was blown down, and the new Church of England at Park Hill shared the same fate. Barns were unroofed in all directions.

MARKHAM.

MARKHAM, Dec. 5.—The fierce gale of wind which passed over this vicinity caused an immense amount of damage by unroofing barns and sheds, removing chimneys, and leveling miles of fences.

MILLBROOK.

MILLBROOK, Dec. 5.—A new brick foundry, just finished, owned by Mr. W. Russell, a dwelling-house, a number of barns and sheds, and a great quantity of standing timber, have been blown down.

MITCHELL.

MITCHELL, Dec. 5.—A new brick house, erected by Mr. Griffin, was blown down, the walls being leveled to the ground. Some smaller buildings in the suburbs of the village also suffered. The river is swollen by the heavy rains of Tuesday night to a height never before known here, carrying away fences, cordwood, and in many instances blocking the main roads with driftwood.

NEW HAMBURG.

NEW HAMBURG, Dec. 5.—The storm, besides unroofing four or five barns, did much damage to fences, outhouses, etc. The flood created nearly a panic. It arose so suddenly that many persons awoke to find themselves surrounded with water. The mill-dam owned by Messrs. Parker & Wilson was destroyed early in the morning. The tannery and woolen-mill also received much damage. Fences and sidewalks were carried away, and cellars and houses were flooded, and the occupants made prisoners. Several families had to be rescued through the windows of their dwellings. Many sheep were carried away. The loss to this village is estimated at about $5,000.

ORANGEVILLE.

ORANGEVILLE, Dec. 5.—A portion of the roof was blown from the Bank of Commerce, and a portion of Mr. J. B. House's brick house was blown in. The roof of Collin's pottery was lifted bodily and carried across the road. Currie's hotel, at Camilla, was slightly damaged, part of the roof being torn off. The Episcopal Methodist Church, newly erected at Mellville, was totally destroyed, and numerous barns and other buildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—During the height of the storm the new St. Patrick's Church, in course of erection on Hugh street, suffered severe damage. A temporary wooden gable on the west end of the building was nearly all blown down, and went crashing in upon the altar, smashing it to pieces, and scattering what ornaments were on it. A block of brick buildings in the course of erection at the corner of Bank and Maria streets, the property of Mr. Quinn, suffered much damage. The brick work had just been completed, the roof put on, and operations commenced in the interior. Suddenly the gable end of the building came tumbling down with fearful violence, crashing through the roof into a small frame dwelling adjoining, and demolishing the contents of an upper room. Another accident of an alarming nature occurred about the same time on Queen street. The chimney of a new building being erected by Mr. Campness was caught by the wind and thrown down, and a large portion of the brick work carried bodily across the street, where it fell with great violence on the roof of Dr. Gibbs' dwelling, crushing through the roof into the gentleman's bedroom, where he was dressing at the time, and suddenly putting a stop to the arrangement of his toilet.

PETERBORO'.

PETERBORO', Dec. 4.—At an early hour this morning a terrific gale swept over our town, doing an immense amount of damage, and was accompanied by a sad loss of life. M. J. Clegg, a citizen of this town, while walking on the road, was fatally injured, so as to cause his death in a few hours afterwards, by a part of a wooden bridge being blown against him. There is great loss of property in the town and country, by the blowing down of buildings and fences.

PORT COLBORNE.

PORT COLBORNE, Dec. 5.—The water in the harbor has not been so high since 1844. It carried away a portion of the pier, and it still continues so rough that it is impossible to reach the lighthouse. Three chimneys on Mr. Balfour's store were blown down, and, on falling on the roof, broke it in. A small house near the station was blown down, several others were more or less damaged. The tug Hector, that was lying on a reef, has been carried up on high land.

SEAFORTH.

SEAFORTH, Dec. 5.—During the storm yesterday, the mill-dams at Roseburgh and Egmondville, in this vicinity, were swept off. The smokestack of Messrs. Kendall & Co.'s grist-mill here was blown down, also that of Mr. B. Shantz's carding-mill factory. The front of Messrs. Monro & Hogan's blacksmith-shop was also blown away. A number of barns in the neighborhood were unroofed, and fences leveled in all directions.

ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 4.—Damage was done to the new Music Hall. The pendant came down with a fearful crash, destroying the cornice in front and breaking several windows. The new Wesleyan Church in course of erection had the west end blown out.

STRATFORD.

STRATFORD, Dec. 5.—The Grand Trunk Railway freight-house, the smoke-stack of the flour mills, belonging to Mr. W. Marshall, and the drill-shed were blown down. A number of other buildings were unroofed.

WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, Dec. 5.—The large three-story brick building in course of erection for Messrs. Winchester & Spalding, Sandwich street, to be used as a ship-chandlery, had just had its last tier of joists put in, when a gust of wind struck it and sent nearly the whole edifice crumbling to the ground. A new frame dwelling house on Goyeau street, belonging to Mr. J. R. Curry, was completely blown down. Mr. Gattier's new brick summer hotel at Mineral Springs had the roof swept off.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Julia M. Sears, who sued the Minnesota State Normal Board for her salary as teacher of the Mankato establishment, has compromised for $150.

—The Grinnell (Iowa) *Herald* says there is an enterprise established in their town, in the shape of glove-making, and the tanning for the same. During the past season 1,200 goat skins have been worked up.

—The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided in an original suit of mandamus that the issue of $250,000 of bonds by Bourbon County, Kansas, dated July 1, 1871, to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, are void.

—A young lady named 19, daughter of Dr. Lambert, of Yorktown, Lauramie Township, in this county, a few days since, complained of a pain in her side. An examination was made, and the point of a needle was discovered protruding through the skin. The needle was drawn out, and a piece of thread of about two inches found attached to it. How it came there, or how long it had been in the system, no one can, of course, tell.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—The case of Julia G. Jerome against Luther Beecher, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court for the preceding two or three days, was concluded on Saturday, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for $15,405.56. The plaintiff, who is a resident of New York city, purchased from Mr. Beecher a quantity of bonds issued by Iowa County, Wisconsin, in aid of a railroad which Mr. Beecher was then engaged in building. To effect the sale of the bonds, Mr. Beecher guaranteed their payment. The suit was upon the guaranty, the county having failed to make payment.—*Detroit Post.*

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,898	28,476	495
Tuesday	2,500	28,000	850
Total	5,398	56,476	1,345
Same time last week	4,064	79,340	392
Week before last	4,179	82,565	472

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	744	3,513	

CATTLE—While the amount of sales accomplished made a very fair aggregate, there was no special activity in the demand for any class of stock, while, aside from good to choice shipping beeves, it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. The firm tone of the seaboard markets and the comparative scarcity of well-fatted beeves induced a feeling of confidence among shippers, and the better grades of stock met with prompt sale at very full prices, or at $4.50@4.75 for good steers of from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $3.00@5.50 for choice to extra steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs. Texas cattle and common thin natives—comprising as they did a very considerable portion of the supply—were weak and lower. Only a limited number of feeders were in attendance, so that, aside from supplying the wants of local butchers, there was no outlet for these descriptions, and holders were compelled to accept lower prices for their stock, or "carry it over." As the chances were in favor of lower rather than higher prices, there was little inclination to pursue the latter course, and buyers were generally allowed to take the cattle at their own prices, which were 10@15c lower than were current at the close of last week. Sales were reported at $1.50@2.25 for inferior lots, embracing bulls, stags, and ordinary cows; $2.50@3.25 for common to choice Texas and Cherokee cattle; $2.50@4.00 for common to good butchers' stock; $2.50@3.25 for stock steers; and at $3.75@5.50 for shipping cattle. The market closed quiet and easy:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, ordinary	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
76	Texas cattle	1,026	$2.50
75	Texas cattle	1,016	2.50
110	Texas cattle	981	2.50
16	cows	917	2.25
14	cows	972	3.25
12	stockers	786	3.25
32	choice steers	1,219	5.00
16	choice steers	1,303	5.35
126	Texas steers	786	2.50
25	Texas steers	1,000	2.50
24	stock steers	834	3.12½
16	choice steers	1,369	5.35
16	choice steers	1,267	5.00
15	choice steers	1,260	4.40
10	choice steers	1,241	4.65
20	cows	1,082	2.87½
110	Texas cows	757	2.12½
104	Texas cows	741	1.75
15	Texas cows	1,416	4.80
34	Texas cows	1,325	4.65
18	Texas cows	1,139	4.35
126	Texas cows	1,140	4.00
16	Texas cows	1,300	4.60
49	choice steers	1,344	5.00
20	choice steers	1,138	5.00
43	extra steers	1,431	5.50
109	choice steers	1,447	5.25
36	good steers	1,150	4.40
17	good steers	1,145	4.65

ARMY AND NAVY.

Work of the Different Chicago Recruiting-Offices.

Remarkable Increase in Enlistments During Last Month.

But It Is Attributed to Hard Times and Not to Cuba.

Whether it is that the Cuban butchery has aroused a warlike spirit among us, or that the hard times are driving the unemployed into a sphere of action which is proverbially much more productive of glory than of profit, the fact is that just now the recruiting-offices in this city are doing an unusually active business. At all times in the fall of the year, when the close of navigation adds to the general quietness of trade natural at that season, it is common for the recruiting-officer to receive more applications for admission to the service, but this year the increase is unusually marked at both the army offices, notwithstanding that a naval recruiting-office has started a lively opposition. As the last mentioned place has to recommend it the charm of novelty (no naval-recruiting having been done in Chicago since the War of the Rebellion), its operations, as yet limited in scope, shall be first described.

NAVAL-RECRUITING.

The office is in two rooms on the second floor of the large brick building located on the north west corner of Market and Lake streets, whose windows bear huge placards printed "Naval Rendezvous." There is no flag flying to fire the hearts of discharged and unoccupied lake-men, and no pleasing handbill announcing the seductive monthly sum which Uncle Sam pays the men who man his frigates and monitors. There are several employes in the office, which is presided over by Commander E. E. Potter, of the United States Navy. This gentleman, on being consulted by a TRIBUNE reporter, stated that the rendezvous is merely a temporary affair, caused by the pressure of current events which seem to call for an increase in the naval service. The class of men asked for are machinists, boiler-makers, ordinary seamen, firemen, and boys. He stated that the class of men offering is very good, and plenty of them at that. Last week recruits were offering at the rate of fifteen a day, but, as arrangements were not then perfected, their applications had to be deferred. At present, they are offering quite eagerly, and Capt. Potter expects this week to be able to send off several batches of men to New York, where they will ship on the receiving-vessel Vermont, and be initiated into the mysteries of the American naval service. The Commander attributes the activity of the recruiting service to the hardness of the times, and to the fact of so many seamen being at present without work, rather than to a patriotic desire to punish Burriel by sinking the Tornado, bombarding Santiago, and annexing Cuba.

THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

At the cavalry recruiting-office, situated in the second story of No. 57 West Randolph street, the Stars and Stripes float out from a window, and one or two boys in blue, whose uniforms have not had time to fit themselves to their figures, linger near the place. The recruiting-officer is Capt. Carroll, of the Ninth Cavalry, who cheerfully gave the reporter all the information which lay in his power on the subject of recruiting in general, and cavalry-recruiting in particular. He stated that the number of applications just now making is much larger than it has been at any time during the year. The increase he attributed, almost wholly, to the hard times and consequent dullness of trade. By referring to his books, he showed that in October last the number of recruits was sixty-seven, while in November it had increased to 102, and in the eight days of the present month no less than twenty-four men have been enrolled. The class of men at present offering is much above the average, and greatly superior to the summer applicants, who are in most cases men who could work if they would, but try to gain admission into the service, while laboring under the fallacious idea that the life of an American soldier is one of laziness and luxury, just suited to their peculiar tastes and habits. In one thing, however, the summer enlistments give more desirable recruits than those whom necessity drives into the service during the fall and winter months. The former join the army with their eyes fully open to what they are doing, at a time when other work can be had for the asking, and in most cases with a full determination of serving out their five years, and making the most of it, while the latter are often driven to enlist from the force of circumstances, and frequently desert as soon as they have had a week or two of army life. Outside of this fact, however, the fall applicants are invariably ahead of those of the summer months, both in physique and mental qualifications. The proportion of rejected applicants to recruits in the summer is as three to one, while at present it is as nearly an even thing as possible, with the advantage of numbers in favor of the enlisted. As a proof that the Government is not at all anxious with regard to the recruiting service, it is noteworthy that the inducements to enlist have not been increased, nor has the standard of height been lowered, it being for the cavalry service from 5 feet 4 inches, to which it was lowered in July last, as the minimum, to 5 feet 10 inches as the maximum height which Uncle Sam allows for mounted soldiery.

All recruiting officers are given to understand that their success as such depends not upon the number, but upon the quality, of the men they enlist, and, accordingly, the greatest precaution is used that none but sound, hearty men are enrolled. The moral character of the applicants, as well as their physical development, is carefully inquired into, and their reason for enlisting is also made the subject of search. Uncle Sam wants no men in his service who are not fully alive to the fact that they are honored by being permitted to wear his uniform.

One thing that the recruiting officer has to be unusually careful about, is to guard against enlisting men who will "jump" as soon as they have secured a uniform and a few weeks' pay. Capt. Carroll pursues a policy with his recruits which, though at first it seems somewhat dangerous, is doubtless the wisest that can be followed. He makes it a point during the few days that the new recruit spends in Chicago, before being ordered to barracks, to give them as much latitude as possible, in fact, to let them desert if they want to. The reason of this is, that it is much better for a person intending to desert to do so at once rather than postpone such action until the Government has gone to the trouble and expense of educating them in the military art, and of shipping them to stations. While on the subject of desertions and deserters, Capt. Carroll alluded to the fact that quite a number of old deserters are taking advantage of the President's proclamation of the 10th of October, promulgated in General Orders No. 102, which pardoned all deserters, providing they surrender before the 1st of January, 1874, and serve out the remainder of their time. In sleepy St. Louis the deserters are making quite a good thing out of the proclamation, many of them returning penitentially to the recruiting officer, obtaining a uniform, and making a second "jump" as soon as the opportunity offers, of course taking the new uniform with them. The number of deserters taken back into the service by Capt. Carroll, since the issue of the President's proclamation, is not less than eighteen, all of whom have been duly uniformed and shipped to military stations. The policy of allowing his recruits ample chance to desert if they wish to, does not seem to have been attended with very serious results, the number of deserting cavalry recruits since February last being only eighteen, which must be considered a very small number out of an average of over sixty a month. From the cavalry recruiting office is sent twice every week a batch of from ten to twenty men, whose destination is the St. Louis barracks, which is the cavalry depot for the United States army. Here they are instructed in drill, taught how to ride a horse, brandish a sabre, and conduct themselves generally in a manner becoming a United States cavalryman.

INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

The recruiting office for the infantry and artillery branches of the service is at No. 32 North Clark street, and is presided over by First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Mark Walker. Here men enlist for general service as infantry, and become artillerists when they develop a more than ordinary supply of brains and aptitude for military service. On entering the Captain's office, the reporter was met by the sight of a stout, young American being put through a course of gymnastics by the recruiting officer and medical examiner. His clothing was by no means so cumbrous as even the slight covering worn by Greek athletes at the Olympic games. He jumped, stood on one leg, inhaled until his chest was like a beer-barrel, shouted, and performed a variety of feats, showing that he was sound as a bell, and was duly passed by both examiners. This examination is no mere piece of red-tape, but a thorough test of a man's capabilities, and if he have any defects, they are pretty sure to be found out. The medical examination over, the applicant is obliged to give answer to a number of questions pretty much the same as those propounded by life insurance companies to their patrons. The chief cause for rejection is the presence of evidences of drinking habits. For a man to present himself for enlistment while in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor, is to insure his instant dismissal as soon as his name has been entered, and the reason for not accepting him recorded opposite it in the register of applicants' names. Among the other causes may be mentioned an inability to speak English correctly, moral disability, which means having a bad character, physical defects, among which may be mentioned as the more common hernia, short-sight, knock-knees, flat-feet, insufficient stamina, under-size, and general lack of physical development. The number of these who are rejected on account of the last mentioned cause is much greater than would be supposed, hardly a day passing but one or two inferior wethers of the flock, whose chests at the fullest inflation measure but 27 or 28 inches, are refused admission into the service. Another common cause of rejection is the applicant's being under or over age. Men verging on senility, and boys only just well into their teens, frequently try to enlist. The former are of course invariably refused; the latter are occasionally accepted, when the application is supported by a parent's certificate of their willingness that the boy should enter the service.

Capt. Walker coincided with the previously-mentioned recruiting officers, as the real cause for the increased number of applicants, stating that he thought the Cuban business had nothing to do with it. At the same time, he had no doubt that, were war really to arise, Chicago would in a week provide 10,000 men ready to fight for their nation or adopted country. The majority of the men offering at the infantry recruiting office are those who have already seen service. An idea of the extremely cosmopolitan nature of the rank-and-file of the American army may be obtained by a cursory glance over the columns of names in the applicants' registry, where are to be found descriptions of men hailing from Brooklyn, London, Eng., Tipperary, Germany, Michigan, Bavaria, Canada, Prussia, Norway and Sweden, Russia, and all quarters of the globe. The larger proportion of the men are, of course, American, then come Germans and Irish in about equal proportion, the remainder being made up of representatives from the rest of the world. Old soldiers who seek re-enlistment are not subjected to as rigid an examination as the new-comers, their discharges recommending them to be taken back to the service, providing there is no reason known against their re-enlistment. Capt. Walker is especially firm against running the risk of taking a drunkard into the service, and it is hardly possible not to draw a contrast between recruiting as carried on here and as it is in "Merrie England" in times of war, when the smart recruiting-sergeant makes his loutish victim drunk and then persuades him to accept the fatal shilling. In an order issued by Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service of the United States, recruiting-officers are warned against enlisting men "insane, idiotic, scrofulous, or consumptive, or the sons of felons or drunkards, as the tendency of vice is not only hereditary, but also of the nature of disease."

Capt. Walker reported that a large number of men are returning to service under the provisions of the President's proclamation, and in his opinion many of them are very glad to get rid of the cloud which their act of desertion placed them under. The quantity of clerical labor in this office is very great, a description of each applicant being taken, and the reason of his rejection recorded. That it is well done, is shown by the alacrity with which the Sergeant, at a moment's notice, produced from a mass of books and files any one which the Captain required for a reference to illustrate a point. The number of men enlisted here is about the same as at the cavalry office, the main advantage which the infantry service has over that of the cavalry being that the latter are obliged to get up very early in the morning to attend to their horses. As soon as a batch of fifteen or twenty men are got together, which occurs about twice every week, they are shipped to Newport, Ky., nearly opposite Cincinnati, where they are instructed in the manual, marching, and skirmishing, and made ready to take their place in the ranks of the regular army.

The recruiting-officers are at all times requested to make public the advantages of a position in the army, and to show persons interested that the life of a soldier is honorable, and by no means as devoid of pecuniary profit as is generally imagined. What the exact inducements are which Uncle Sam offers to those who, giving up for five years all hope of making money by engaging in those commercial pursuits which are the natural field of action for American brains, become units in the great 30,000 who stand ready to guard our 3,611,754 square miles of territory against invaders from Madrid, Havana, or elsewhere, may be summarized as follows: A sound, able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 35 years, not less than five feet four inches in height, and of good character, will, on donning the uniform of a private in the American army, receive pay during his five years' service at the rate of $13 per month. Should he by good conduct and ability attain the rank of Corporal his pay is raised to $15 per month. A Sergeancy secures him $17, the First Sergeant of the company getting $22 per month, while if he become Sergeant-Major or Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant his pay is raised to $23. In the hospital service the pay runs as follows: Hospital Steward, first class, $30; second class, $22; third class, $20. Should the recruit give signs of musical ability, he is placed in the band, where he gets private's pay, with a chance of attaining the position of Principal Musician with $22 per month, or the dignity of Chief Musician of the regiment, with a monthly allowance of $60. The Ordnance Sergeants of posts get $34 per month. In the light artillery and cavalry services, farriers and blacksmiths are paid $15 a month, trumpeters $13, with the chance of attaining the rank of Chief Trumpeter of cavalry with $22 a month, which is also the pay of a Cavalry Saddler Sergeant. When the term of service has expired, and the discharged soldier begins to look round for different pursuits, he has a good "send-off," in the shape of a little douceur, the nature of which is explained by a note at the foot of a recruiting bulletin, which sets forth that "$1 per month for three years' service, $2 per month for four years' service, and $3 per month for five years' service, in addition to the rates enumerated above, will be paid to all men enlisting in the United States army when discharged, after having served honestly and faithfully." Should the soldier be so unfortunate as to become infirm during twenty years' service, or to have been discharged for wounds received or sickness brought on while in service, there is a comfortable refuge for him in the Soldiers' Home in the City of Washington. For the support of this Home, 12½ cents is deducted from the monthly pay of each soldier,—a sum which, though inconsiderable in itself, amounts in the aggregate to very large figures. Some time ago, when the fund from this assessment had reached $190,000, the sum of $100,000 was applied to the purchasing of Harewood Park, adjoining the Home,—an acquisition which its occupants appreciate highly. From these data it will be seen that, while the army is hardly the place for a young man who aspires to become an A. T. Stewart or a Cornelius Vanderbilt, it offers a position of comfort to those who are without any definitely mapped-out career of advancement. During five years, if they behave themselves, they have their board and lodging gratis, a sufficiency of pocket-money to make life fairly merry when duty allows of it, and, when the service is over, a snug little $180 in pocket, which is more than a great many possess who have spent twice five years in the vexing turmoil of commercial or political life.

RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION NEWS.

THE NEW YORK & CHICAGO AIR-LINE.

The project of Senator Logan and Congressman Farwell, to build an air-line from New York to Chicago, with branches to Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, with the privilege of extending to Omaha, is regarded by the leading railway managers in this city as a bid on the part of Senator Logan for the Granger vote for the Presidency. They claim that Congress has no right whatever, under the Constitution, to grant such charter, that right being vested in the several States through which the road is to run. It is further claimed that the Company, of which Senator Logan and Mr. Farwell are the champions, does not intend to build a new road, but buy up existing lines and relay them with new steel rails. If Congress should grant the Company the privilege of importing steel rails free of duty, they would have a great advantage over all other existing companies. The railway managers are of the opinion that such special legislation would not only ruin every railroad company in the country, but also all our iron and steel manufacturers. It would, they say, create an immense monopoly which, as soon as firmly established, would advance rates for freights much above what they are now, and the people would only be too glad to return to the present system of competition. As for the offer to carry the mails at the Government's own prices, the managers say they have always carried the mails at the rates fixed by the Postmaster-General, and that the Government would save nothing by the proposed arrangement. They are of the opinion that, if it should become necessary to have such a road, it should be build and managed by the Government, and the privilege of building and conducting it should not be given to a few politicians, who would manage it for their sole personal benefit.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The showings of the several railroads are so variable that they do not aid us much in determining to what extent they are still suffering from the financial depression. Stocks have recently advanced rapidly, and the rise has been noticeable in the securities of roads whose earnings have decreased. This may indicate that investors are recovering from the distrust with which they regarded all railroad securities less than one month ago. Or it may be the result of a conviction that the bitter hostility to railroad property is fast diminishing.

The Railroad Companies reporting the largest increase of earnings are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Both are earning considerably more money than in previous corresponding periods, and the probability is that this prosperous condition of affairs will continue during the winter. The Company showing the largest decrease is the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Their falling off for November exceeded $180,000, and that of the Northwestern was $28,000. With the latter, the falling off in freight was owing to the utter failure of the iron-ore business on their Peninsula Division, this decrease averaging $6,000 per day. The Rock Island Company for November earned about the same as during November, 1872. Upon all the roads, passenger business has fallen off deplorably,—the loss on some of the larger lines averaging from $1,500 to $2,000 daily. There is little expectation of a revival in this branch of business, but the probability is that freight traffic will this winter largely exceed that of last year. Should it prove otherwise, some of the railroads will be in the hands of Receivers before spring.

THE NORTHWESTERN MACHINE-SHOPS.

The removal of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway machine-shops to the new location just northwest of Central Park will be accomplished this week. The buildings completed are a brick engine-house containing stalls for thirty-nine engines, and two machine-shops large enough to accommodate the entire staff of machinists and boiler-makers employed by the Company at Chicago. The improvements already made have cost over $500,000. The work of constructing the contemplated car-shops, boiler-shop, etc., will probably be commenced next spring. Meantime, the old shops of the Galena Division, on Union street, will be vacated,—the machinist department going to the new shops, and the car-repairing force to the Wisconsin Division shops, on Chicago avenue. Only the car-department will be retained at these shops, with the exception of a small force of machinists to attend to immediate needed repairs. Comparatively few tenements have been erected near the new shops, but the certainty of several thousand men being constantly employed there next year will soon give an impetus to building.

THE ERIE CANAL.

The Erie Canal traffic has been unusually large during the past season, which, however, was the shortest known, lasting only 188 days. The grain shipments were nevertheless greater than during any other season except 1862. The aggregate of all kinds of grain was 50,796,676 bushels in 1873, against 53,258,973 in 1862. The wheat traffic was more than twice as great this year as last, but the corn trade nearly one-third less—14,000,000 bushels more wheat and 9,000,000 less corn. Flour, which ten years ago formed a large part of the freight on the canal, has now almost disappeared, the shipments amounting to but 13,616 barrels this year against 469,792 in 1863. The railroads have for several years taken nearly all this traffic, and they are not likely to lose it, unless the price of flour becomes very much lower than it now is. Wheat goes largely by rail, especially when its price is high. Corn goes chiefly by water, especially when its price is low. There was not a very great change in the proportion of cereals carried by the canal and the railroads this year, though the marked decrease in lake rates has greatly stimulated lake shipments, from which alone the canal shipments of grain are derived.

ACCIDENT ON THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.

The trains due in the city yesterday morning on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad were delayed for a considerable time on account of a serious accident to two freight trains at Hobart, Ind. The two trains collided with great force, completely wrecking the locomotives and a number of the cars. Fortunately none of the employes of the train were injured. The engineers and firemen leaped from their engines in time to save themselves from certain death. The loss to the Company will reach many thousands of dollars.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The day express train on the Michigan Central Railroad departed and arrived during the month of September exactly on time, with only a variation of ten minutes in one instance. The same train during the month of October shows a still better record, having lost only five minutes during the entire month.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

T. H. Orton, Esq., Erie, Pa., is at the Palmer House.

Mr. Theodore Hook, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Gen. G. A. Forsyth has taken rooms at the Palmer House.

Solon A. Pratt, Montana, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Gen. James Walker, of Cincinnati, is at the Commercial Hotel.

The Hon. James Herrington, of Geneva, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Richard B. Knapp, Portland, Oregon, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Judge John B. Niles, Laporte, Ind., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Judge S. T. Puterbaugh, of Peoria, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

John H. Knapp, Esq., of Menominee, Wis., is at the Palmer House.

The Hon. James Lovington, Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Col. C. W. Burlingame, of Iowa City, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Woodville McLaren, of London, England, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. Henry Page, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. C. H. Reeves, of Plymouth, Ind., is at the West Side Briggs House.

Washington Gladden, of the New York *Independent*, is at the Palmer House.

D. H. Sherman, Mrs. Underwood, and G. W. Jackson, of New York, are at the Sherman House.

The Hon. George W. Armstrong and the Hon. William Reddick, of LaSalle County, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. S. Flemm, President of the Mohawk Valley Bank, Mohawk, N. Y., is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Rev. Dr. Duryea, who was at one time spoken of as the next pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, is out of the field, having accepted a call to Dr. Adams' Church, Madison Square, New York.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey, of Ottawa, has removed to this city and formed a copartnership with B. G. Caulfield, Esq., for the practice of law, taking the place of Judge Moore, recently elected to the Superior Bench. The firm will be Dickey & Caulfield.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* says that Mr. David Blakeley of the *Post* has resigned his position as editor-in-chief of that paper, and will return to Rochester, Minn., where he owns a paper called the *Record*. It has been reported for some days that Mr. Blakely intended to leave the *Post* at the end of this month.

IN GENERAL.

Judge Durell, of Louisiana, continues to enjoy the atmosphere of New York.

George Augustus Sala is to go to Russia to write up the Royal marriage for a London paper.

Judge Sherman, who recently resigned his Judgeship, has sold his house in Cleveland for $50,000.

S. S. Prouty, ex-State Printer of Kansas, has purchased a half-interest in the Toledo *Blade* for $5,000.

Harry Wright, George Wright, and Spalding, the ball-tossers, are clerking for the winter in a Boston insurance office.

The San Francisco *Post* mentions a rumor, in that city, that James W. Simonton is to resign the General Agency of the Associated Press at New York.

It is strange, if not retributive, says the New York *Sun*, that William M. Tweed should have been sentenced by the half-brother of his favorite lobbyist.

Dr. Russell, in his "Diary During the Last Great War," describes Marshal Bazaine as "a sensuous, carp-like sort of a man, with a good deal of swagger; a cafe, billiard-kind of General, all feathers and boots, like Winfield Scott."

Congressman Donnan is rapidly placing his part of the salary-grab where it will do the most good. One thousand of it went into a piano, and now $1,200 goes to make up for some bond he had signed.

The Omaha *Republican*, edited by ex-Congressman Taffe, says: "Sprague, of the Senate, and Townsend, of the House, are Chairmen of the Committees on Public Lands. One is from Rhode Island, the other from Pennsylvania; and, with all respect to their general ability, it is doubtful if either can tell the difference between a section and a township."

Dr. Sutherland, who replaces Brother Newman as Chaplain of the Senate, is a great improvement on that political parson now wandering in foreign parts. He is a dignified and scholarly divine, and we may be sure that he will not consider it necessary or becoming to fire off stump speeches in the guise of prayers, or to write collects to be used when the American flag is hitched to the North Pole.—*New Haven Palladium.*

There is a good deal of fault found with Judge Craig, of the Illinois Supreme Court, by many papers that earnestly supported his election, because, in spite of his denial while a candidate that he carried free passes on many of the railroads in the State, he makes no secret of the fact that, since his election, he does most of his traveling as a Judge on free passes. This thing has an ugly look.—*Ottawa Free Trader.*

This announcement from *Zion's Herald* evidently refers to President Seelye and the Smith College for Women at Northampton, Mass.: "If the Doctor (Clarke) is right, the whole process of female education is to be revolutionized. We learn that the well-known, accomplished President of a large female college, just established, has carefully arranged his curriculum and class discipline in view of these disclosures of Dr. Clarke, and in conference with him."

Referring to the recent dismissal of the suit in the Leon Circuit Court against Gen. M. S. Littlefield for bribery, the Fernandina (Fla.) *Observer* says: "This man, Littlefield, has the greatest run of luck of any man in Florida. The avowal with which he entered our State, that he had found the 'cheapest Legislature ever assembled,' was no unmeaning banter. With the proceeds of millions of railroad bonds, scattered by his prodigal hands, or stored in his capacious pockets, he holds up his head with the best of the land, and makes the favor of rulers his shield against the legal mandate of a sister State. If he were the most upright man and the chief forester, instead of the greatest plunderer of our works of internal improvement, it would not be right for our Governor to refuse his rendition. As it is, such a course is an utter disregard of inter-State reciprocity and constitutional obligations."

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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1873.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County until Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the County for one year; also, all the meat, provisions, flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and medical supplies, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1874, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the County can be seen in the office of the Clerk of said Board. All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the County reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of said Board.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

Proposals to be sealed, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and deposited with the Clerk of said Board, and indorsed "Proposals for——"

HERMANN LIEB, County Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS.

KNOX COUNTY JAIL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the County Clerk's Office, in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, until Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., for building a Jail for Knox County, according to plans and specifications now on file in the County Clerk's Office. Proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors of Knox County on said 14th day of January; and said Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if not found satisfactory. The Board will require bond with sufficient security for the performance of contract. Work to be completed by Oct. 1, 1874.

Payments will be made on the contract for all completed work, and all materials delivered on the ground, semi-monthly, on the Superintendent's estimates, deducting fifteen per cent, to be retained until the final completion and settlement of contract.

JOHN S. WINTER, County Clerk.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING OF DECEMBER 18, 1873.

$1,200,000 to be Distributed in Prizes.

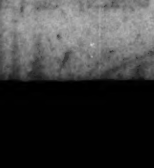
Only 16,000 Tickets—*One Prize to every Seven Tickets.*

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of 10,000	40,000
12 of 5,000	60,000
473 of 500	236,500
1,603 other Prizes, amounting to	163,500

Orders filled and information furnished. Circulars free. Send for one.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 11 Wall-st., New York.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	12.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p.m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:00 a. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*12:05 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:30 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00p. m.	‡ 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The wonderful success of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine in consumption, wasting, loss of the power of digestion and assimilation, has firmly established these remedies in the estimation of the Medical Profession on both sides of the Atlantic. Imitations of them—made in America, Canada, and England—being in reality either saponaceous compounds or pomades, without a trace of the Pancreatic principle, are entirely useless. The efficacy of these preparations, made by Messrs. Savory & Moore from the first, under the direction of the physician who introduced them, has been and can only be insured by strict adherence to the original formulæ, and the medical profession recognize no other Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine than those prepared, the purity and strength of which is guaranteed. See "Reports of the Experience and Opinions of Medical Men on the Value of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine as Remedies in Wasting Diseases" (Churchill & Sons, London), to be obtained of all the principal chemists in the United States and Canada. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., London, Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 9, 1873.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

362 Wabash-av. Thirty Year's Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Man or Old, thirty lectures delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute; Price 50 Cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE to perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, illustrated, 10 cents.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules,

Used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York and London, have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Manufactured by CLIN & CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of T. C. King. Afternoon, "Stranger." Evening, "Hamlet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Mephisto." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "Faust."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Old London."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Time Works Wonders." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Annual Concert by the pupils of the Chicago Musical College.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

NO MOTHER HAS DISCHARGED HER DUTY TO her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers; try it now.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 10, 1873

Gov. Beveridge has very justly decided that Perteet must expiate on the gallows the crime of murdering his wife. The execution is fixed for next Friday.

The "Reformed Episcopal Church" has received another convert in the Rev. Mr. Feltwell, of West Farms, N. Y., but his congregation does not follow him. It is now definitely ascertained that Mr. Cheney will be ordained by Bishop Cummins next Sunday at Christ Church.

The Postal Telegraph scheme has already been introduced into the Senate in the shape of a bill proposed by Senator Ramsey, providing for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. It is said to be materially the same as the Hubbard scheme.

Secretary Fish denies that his son-in-law, Mr. Webster, who is the Spanish Attorney in New York, and who held this position two years before Mr. Fish succeeded to the portfolio of the State Department, has ever communicated with him on the subject of Spanish relations.

Attention is again directed to the abuse known as "straw bail" in the treatment of criminals, in a communication which we publish elsewhere. The assertion is made by the writer that there have been 500 indictments this year of men who have not been brought to trial.

It is announced that Mr. Herndon, Mr. Lincoln's former law-partner, will make his promised reply to the Rev. Mr. Reed on the subject of Mr. Lincoln's religious belief at Springfield on the 12th inst. The subject is one of such general interest, by reason of the controversy about it, that the lecture will be of unusual importance.

Some people were inclined to regret that Judge Sherman, of Ohio, cut off investigation by his resignation, but his example may be productive of more good than harm. It has already reached Judge Delahay, of Kansas, whose resignation is announced after long waiting on the part of the public. Judge Durell, of New Orleans, is still to be heard from.

Maj. Lander, of Denver, is at Washington, for the purpose of demanding a Congressional investigation into an alleged land-steal, involving 1,000 acres, at Los Animos, the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Chaffee, the Delegate in Congress from Colorado, is charged with having an interest in the land, which is now very valuable.

Local investigation proves that the recruiting in the army and navy has been on the increase of late. The officers are of the opinion, however, that the increase is rather due to the hard times and the fact that large numbers of men have been thrown out of employment, than to the war sentiment developed by the Cuban complication.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Grange convened at Bloomington yesterday, with more than 500 delegates in attendance. Aside from the opening address by Mr. Golder, the Master of the Grange, and the appointment of committees, no business was transacted. It is probable that the session will continue throughout the week.

The French now throw the blame for the Ville du Havre disaster upon the officers of the Loch Earn, while the Scotch yesterday put the responsibility upon the French. We hope that international crimination and recrimination will not so confuse the matter that nobody will be punished for one of the most cruel cases of criminal recklessness that has ever been known.

The House Committee on Appropriations have reported a bill giving Secretary Robeson $5,000,000 extra appropriations for the year's expenses of the Navy Department. Mr. Robeson asked for $14,000,000, but he has probably concluded that a third of a loaf is better than no bread. As the prospects of a naval war are exceedingly remote, it is rather a question whether this is not too much instead of too little.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, stronger on grain, and weak on provisions. Mess pork was active, and 50@70c per brl lower, closing at $14.50@14.60 cash, and $14.35@14.85 seller February. Lard was active, and 15@20c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.00 cash, and $8.37½ seller February. Meats were more active and easier, at 5½c for shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs, 6⅞@7c for short clear, all boxed, and 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were less active and firm, at 90c per gallon. Dressed hogs were more active and easier, at $5.50@5.75 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and unchanged at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and ⅝c higher, closing at $1.11⅛ cash, and $1.13 seller January. Corn was active and 1⅛@2c higher, closing easier at 52¼c cash, and 52¼c seller January. Oats were quiet and 2c higher, closing tame at 39⅛c cash, 39⅝c seller January. Rye was quiet and 2@3c higher, closing at 80c. Barley was neglected and weak, at $1.45 for No. 2, and steady at $1.05@1.06 for good No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city, 576,701 bu wheat; 948,145 bu corn; 240,186 bu oats; 53,671 bu rye; and 409,183 bu barley. Live hogs were in brisk demand and advanced 20c per 100 lbs, or to $4.70@5.10, where they closed steady. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and unchanged.

Incidental to yesterday's discussion in the House on Mr. Dawes' bill for paying off the loan of 1858, Mr. Garfield proposed a duty of five cents per pound on tea and three cents per pound on coffee, on the ground that the Government expenses now exceed the revenue. Though the proposition was thrown out as irrelevant to the matter under consideration, it is an indication that there will be a determined effort on the part of the Revenue Reform Congressmen to restore the tea and coffee duties which the Protectionists took off.

Senator Morrill's bill for the resumption of specie payment authorizes the negotiation of a loan of $200,000,000 gold bonds at 6 per cent interest, the proceeds to be used in redeeming United States non-interest-bearing notes in gold when presented in sums of not less than $100, the notes to be reissued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of all Government dues except United States bonds and the interest thereon. The bill also repeals the limitation of National Bank circulation, and provides for $100,000,000 loan-certificates, bearing 3.65 per cent interest, which may be held by the National Banks to the amount of one-half their reserve required by law.

Two Illinois Congressmen are anxious that this State shall be divided into three judicial districts instead of two, as at present. This is not a new proposition, but it is probably revived for the same reason which first suggested it. Another judicial district would add another Judge, another Clerk, another Marshal, etc., etc. Then why not four judicial districts, which would add two more in each official position? Peoria wants a District Court now. Cairo will soon want one also. After Cairo is provided, Galena will probably grow ambitious, and so on. The fact is that the two District Courts are sufficient to transact the business, and the times are not favorable for increasing public offices.

The correspondence which passed between Gen. Sherman and the ex-Confederate Gen. Forrest, relative to the latter's tender of his services in case of war with Spain, is, to say the least, not very creditable to the former. In view of the fact that Forrest was responsible for the Fort Pillow massacre, one of the most wanton and cruel outrages ever perpetrated in any war,—a massacre utterly without cause, which neither Forrest nor any of his friends have ever denied,—Gen. Sherman might with much better taste have confined his letter strictly to the subject-matter without going out of his way to eulogize the "hero" of Fort Pillow. If it should happen that we are dragged into a war with Spain, we want no officers to compete with the Cuban Volunteers in acts of brutality. Gen. Sherman's encomium is, therefore, both gratuitous and offensive.

In defining, some days ago, the awkward position in which Senator Carpenter has been placed with reference to the Long Branch scandal, by the complete answer which the New York *Tribune* made to the hotel clerk's letter, we predicted that the Republican majority in the United States Senate would not develop sufficient self-respect to demand some further and more definite action from Senator Carpenter before reinstating him in the conspicuous position of President *pro tem.* of the Senate. This prediction is proved to have been correct by the action of the Republican caucus, which decided yesterday that Mr. Carpenter shall retain the position. A movement in the caucus to exclude from the reporters' gallery Ramsdell, the New York *Tribune* reporter who made the charge against Mr. Carpenter, was voted down, and it is to the credit of Senator Carpenter that he was among those who opposed it.

A fatal church quarrel recently occurred in Robeson County, N. C., the circumstances of which are substantially as follows: The Free-Will Baptists had worshiped in a church near Lumberton for a long time, but, as the membership dropped off gradually, the church was closed. It was then taken possession of by another sect of Baptists, who worshiped in it until October last, when a Free-Will Baptist clergyman came into the neighborhood and sought to revive the sect and get possession of the church for that purpose. The other Baptists took the case into the courts, and, while it was pending, the church burned down. Thereupon the other Baptists arrested four of the Free-Will brethren upon the charge of incendiarism. This led to a dispute, one night, between one of the Free-Will Baptists and one of the opposition wing, in which the latter picked up a bludgeon and killed the other. One man killed and a church burned down, is the result so far.

The feature of Congressional proceedings yesterday was the discussion in the House of the repeal of the salary-grab, which was more animated than dignified. Mr. Cox, of New York, and Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, having taken the most decisive grounds against the grab, they were made the targets for all the shafts of abuse and sarcasm which the apologists for the grab could invent. Mr. Cox's motives in returning his back-pay were impugned, and he produced a letter written prior to Mr. Brooks' decease, showing that it was his intention to return the back-pay before he had any idea that there would be a vacancy in Mr. Brooks' district to which he might succeed. Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, who was a member of Congress in 1866, was attacked because he partook of the increase of salaries in that year. Though he was manifestly unable to hold his own against the dogs let loose upon him, his answer that the public sentiment was not averse to the increase at that time was a good one. But neither the increase of 1866, nor the personal attitude of Mr. Cox, Judge Lawrence, or any other individual, had any bearing upon the real issue, and the sparring was evidently resorted to for the double purpose of diverting public attention and gratifying personal malice. It was left for a colored member, Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, to discover that it was just as bad to decrease the pay of the Congress making the decrease as to increase it, and that, therefore, the decrease should not apply to the present Congress. While this may be an evidence of the ingenuity of colored Congressmen, it is too "thin" to deceive anybody. Altogether, the discussion was temporizing, and unworthy of the occasion. It illustrated the contempt for public opinion which inspires the present Congress. The debate exhausted the time of the House, as it will the patience of the public, and the vote was not reached before adjournment.

NEW YORK & CHICAGO AIR-LINE.

Senator Logan has introduced into the Senate the bill gotten up here in Chicago, asking a national charter for a through railway from New York to Chicago. The bill, as talked of some time ago, contemplated the construction of a three-tracked steel railway through the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to Chicago, with branches to the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and a future extension westward to the Missouri River. This application to Congress for a charter for a railway company is the initial step towards a new system. It is to interpose the National Government between these railway companies and the States through which the roads are run. If this charter be granted, then we may expect that every railway company in the United States will surrender the charter it now holds from the State Government, and obtain one from the United States. The new system is intended, primarily, to release all the railroads of the United States from the legal control and regulation of the State Governments; in fact, to make them independent of State legislation.

It is a question whether such a sweeping measure as this, involving a complete revolution of the railroad policy of the country, ought ever to be considered possible at all. We can conceive of no reason why it should ever be tolerated, except in the extraordinary case where a State, or several States, should refuse to authorize the construction of a railway, or peremptorily prohibit the construction of such a highway within their limits.

Before Congress should assume the grave responsibility of adopting a new system of railway government, and of obliterating State authority over, and control even, of a single railroad, it should be satisfied that an overwhelming necessity exists for such an intervention. Does such a necessity exist in this case? Is there any obstacle in the way of the construction and operating of such a railway chartered by the several States as calls for the interference of Congress in a matter where Congress has never yet interfered or legislated at all? Under the general laws of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, there is an opportunity for any person to organize a company, with capital to construct, equip, and operate a railway. There certainly is no legal obstacle in the way, save that, by the terms of the charter, the railway and its management and property shall be subject to the laws of the State. Before Congress shall even consider this application for a charter of a mammoth corporation, it should be satisfied of two things: First, that the company has exhausted every lawful effort to obtain a charter from the several States through which such company proposes to build the road; that the obstacles which have prevented the obtaining of such charter are insuperable, and are not merely the effect of prudential provisions by the States against irresponsibility, and against the fraud and extortions of railroad companies upon the people. If the objection to taking charters from the States be merely the subordination of the railroad company and its property to the general laws of the State, then that affords no such insuperable obstacle as will justify Congress in breaking down the great protections of State authority, and calling into existence a corporation exercising such immense influences, and wholly irresponsible to the people acting in their municipal capacity.

The second point on which Congress should be satisfied is that, in addition to the insuperable legal obstacles to the obtaining of State charters, the responsibility and capital at the hands of the proposed company. Is it a *bona fide* request from men holding the required capital to begin and complete the construction of this railway company, or is it a request for a charter which somebody is to try and sell hereafter to some other persons, the charter itself being simply an authority to borrow other people's money on bonds, issued without limit, with grabs and construction companies, and dividends of stock, and all the other familiar expedients to overcome the want of actual capital? If Congress is to charter a railway company, it ought not to take up the business where the State Legislatures left off. It should require that the road be built with actual capital, and not by the issue of bonds. Senator Logan can recall the time when the Legislature of Illinois was accustomed during a six-weeks' session to incorporate 1,500 to 2,000 corporations; and when members used to eke out their pay of $2 a day by taking home with them one, two, or half a dozen charters, which, during the recess, would be offered for sale all over the State. The great charter of the Credit-Mobilier Company was purchased for a few hundred dollars. Congress ought not to go into that small business of granting charters to members or others to be peddled all over the country. Would it not be better, after all, for Congress to pass a general law, whereby, in case of the refusal of any State to charter a railroad company, that then, upon filing satisfactory evidence of that fact, a company may be formed, with *bona fide* capital, to construct and operate such railroad, upon such restrictions and terms as may be provided by the general laws of the State?

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

We publish a letter from a correspondent at Frankfort-on-the-Main, giving a very full and clear statement of the causes of the collapse of American credit in Germany, written by a gentleman having an intimate acquaintance with the money markets and railway securities of Europe and the United States. Embraced in this statement is a table exhibiting the actual shrinkage in the market values of American securities in Germany, showing a depreciation to the enormous amount of $30,000,000, two-thirds of which is upon railways that have defaulted on their interest, and the other third upon those which have not defaulted but have partaken more or less of the general distrust.

This is a most melancholy exhibit. Twelve American railways, having sufficient influence and backing to get upon the German market, have failed to pay their coupons. Among these are the Alabama & Chattanooga, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis (since compromised on the basis of 50 per cent), the Oregon & California, the Kansas Pacific, the Midland, of New York, the St. Louis & Southeastern, the Chicago & Southwestern (gold-bonds guaranteed in *currency* by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific), the Atchison Branch, and the Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati. The effect of these defaults has been so disastrous upon our credit abroad that the very best securities are now unsalable. Real estate mortgages in the Atlantic cities can find no takers. Even the Government 5 per cent loan could not be negotiated in Germany—the country where our 5-20 bonds found the readiest sale during the Rebellion.

The first check to the sale of our securities in Germany was given by the claim for "indirect damages," set up in the Geneva Conference, which appeared to the German mind to presage a war between the United States and Great Britain. Upon the presentation of this luckless and absurd demand, the sale of American securities of all kinds stopped instantly. It was commonly supposed that, after this kink was straightened, the sale of our securities would immediately recommence. But it did not, and, before sufficient time had elapsed to obliterate the effects of that shock, a more severe one was inflicted by the failure of the Alabama & Chattanooga and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads to meet their interest. These defaults were followed in rapid succession by others, until now we find the purse of Germany shut against even our Government loans. Nothing is said about the Granges, or the Farmers' Movement, as having any deleterious effect upon railway credit abroad. Nor would any such influence be needed to account for the facts, since the failure to pay interest is sufficient in itself to produce the whole result.

In view of this state of things, it must be admitted that it was time to have a panic. It was time that the sale of American railway bonds at the rate of $1,000,000 per day was stopped. It was not possible for us to run in debt at so rapid a rate without defaulting somewhere. The accumulation of wealth in this country is not rapid enough to meet such extraordinary demands for interest. The Germans are themselves to blame, to a large extent, for gulping down everything offered to them in the reckless and random manner described by our correspondent. If they had shown as much prudence in the case of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad as was shown by the Berlin bankers who sent Herr Hass to examine the Northern Pacific venture, they would have been some millions better off to-day. The policy of building railroads in advance of population has come to a standstill none too soon. It is not likely to revive again in a hurry on the basis of bond-selling in Germany.

A FULL CONFESSION.

The Springfield *Journal*, after two months' equivocation and quasi denials that the Railroad-Grab law had anything to do with the State tax and the action of the State Board of Equalization, at last confesses that the extra $1,000,000 of tax imposed by the State Auditor *is* levied to pay the interest on the railroad-aid bonds. It speaks for the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer, and says that, in addition to the rate of tax necessary to produce the amount of revenue authorized by the Legislature, these officers computed a rate sufficient to produce $1,028,000, to pay interest on these railroad-aid bonds. We are, therefore, to understand that the taxation of the whole people to pay over $1,000,000 annually to meet the interest on these local debts is the declared policy of the State Administration, and that the State officers look to the party majority in the Legislature to sustain them in a flagrant violation of the State Constitution. The law and the Constitution are so plain in their mandates on this subject that no person can question their meaning, or ignorantly put them at defiance. The Constitution says:

> The State shall never pay, assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan, or extend its credit to, or in aid of, any public or other corporation, association, or individual. (Sec. 20, Art. 4.)
>
> The General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied *for State purposes*; nor shall commutation for taxes be authorized in any form whatever. (Sec. 6, Art. 9.)
>
> All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State Treasury. (Sec. 7, Art. 9.)
>
> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the Auditor thereon. (Sec. 17, Art. 4.)
>
> Each General Assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House *nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time*; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter. (Art. 4, Sec. 17, Const. of 1870. Same in Const. of 1848, Art. 3, Sec. 37.)

The Revenue law, Secs. 118 and 120, provides:

> 118. The Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer shall, annually, on the completion of the assessment and equalization of property, ascertain the rate per cent required to produce the *amount of taxes levied by the General Assembly*.
>
> 120. The Auditor shall, annually, compute and certify to the County Clerks such separate rates per cent as will produce *the net amounts of State taxes* authorized to be levied.

The Legislature, by act of May 3, 1873, provided:

> 1. That there shall be raised by levying a tax, by valuation upon the taxable property in this State, the following sums for the purposes hereinafter set forth: For general State purposes, to be designated "Revenue Fund," $2,500,000 upon the assessed value of property for the year 1873, and $1,500,000 annually thereafter. For school purposes, to be designated "State School Fund" (in lieu of the 2-mill tax therefor), $1,000,000 annually.
>
> 2. The Governor and Auditor shall, annually, compute the separate rates per cent required to produce not less than *the above amounts*, anything in any other act providing a different manner of ascertaining the amount of revenue required to be levied for State purposes to the contrary notwithstanding; and when so ascertained, the Auditor shall certify to the County Clerks the proper separate rates per cent therefor, and also such definite rates for other purposes as are now, or may hereafter be, provided by law to be levied and collected as State taxes.

In the teeth of the law as thus defined by the Constitution and the statutes, the Auditor and Governor have computed the rate of tax, with the following results:

Two and seven-tenth mills for revenue	$3,622,355.23
Nine-tenths of 1 mill for school fund	1,207,451.75
Total	$4,829,806.98
Amount authorized by law	3,500,000.00
Excess over authorized revenue	$1,329,806.98
The rate of tax for revenue produces	$3,622,355.23
Amount authorized by law	2,500,000.00
Excess of levy by Auditor	$1,122,355.23

If the pretense be that the Railroad-Grab law of 1869 "made an appropriation" of the revenue collected on the increased assessment over that of 1868, that appropriation, by the express terms of both the old and new Constitutions, expired in two years thereafter, and has never in any form been renewed. The Revenue law of 1872, moreover, repealed all previous laws inconsistent with its own express stipulations, and the Auditor had no more legal authority to include in the tax for State revenue a rate to pay the interest on these local debts than he had to include a tax to pay his own debts. Never, in the history of State Governments, has there been such a glaring abuse of authority in order to plunder the public for the benefit of a lot of holders of swindling bonds as this tax-levy of 1873, for which, the Springfield *Journal* says, the Governor is equally responsible with the Auditor. Our opinion is, that the Governor gave his signature to the tax-levy *pro forma*, but his responsibility under the law is just the same as that of the Auditor.

KANSAS FINANCES.

The report of the State Auditor of Kansas, which has just been published, contains some very interesting and significant facts, showing how the people of that State are bled by the railroad corporations and otherwise. It appears from the report that the railroads are assessed at $9,676,319. This amount, at the tax rate of 3½ per cent, would bring to the people the revenue of $338,671. The people have given the railroads bonds amounting to $7,550,256, and pay an interest of 8 per cent on them, which yields the railroads an annual revenue of $604,020. In other words, the people are paying the railroads, in interest, $265,349 more than they receive from them in taxes. In addition to these, there are municipal bonds for building bridges to the amount of $1,057,550, and $2,141,639 for other purposes.

The condition of the State Treasury presents another interesting chapter, showing how the finances have been mismanaged. The law provides for the indorsement of State warrants when there is no money in the Treasury to pay them, and, after the indorsement certifying their presentation, they draw interest until the principal is paid. The Auditor states his belief that warrants have been frequently presented and not paid when there was money in the Treasury to pay them, and that the money which should have been applied to the payment of the State scrip has been used for purposes of speculation. He expresses his conviction that in this manner the people of Kansas have been swindled out of $93,000 in the last twelve years; in other words, that Kansas has paid interest on her own paper to that amount. Again; the laws require "That the Treasurer shall be required to keep safely in the State Treasury, without loaning, using, or depositing in banks or elsewhere, all public moneys of whatsoever character, paid into such Treasury or otherwise, and at any time placed in his possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer of the State Government to be transferred or paid out according to law." This law was so repeatedly violated that, in 1871, the following concurrent resolution was adopted by the Legislature:

> *Resolved*, That the State Treasurer be instructed to convert at once all the checks, drafts, and certificates of deposit reported and held as assets in the State Treasury in current funds, such as are receivable under the law for taxes, and deposit and safely keep the same in the State Treasury.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the law and of the subsequent resolution, they have been continually violated, and the Treasurer has paid no attention to the requests of either the Governor or the Auditor to do his duty in the premises. Considering the railroad bond-grabbing, the interest-swindles, and the mismanagement of the finances, it is no wonder that the Auditor concludes his report with the following bit of gloomy satire:

> There have been a half-dozen investigations of Auditors and Treasurers since the removal of an Auditor by impeachment. The last-named case was, to so great an extent, the result of a partisan feud that it has not served as a warning—and, indeed, was not intended to do so. Legislative committees make examinations of officers, find and report violations of law, and there the matter ends. I shall probably be censured for the plain talk in this report—rather for that than because the report ends in talk. It may be, however, that once in thirteen years a little frankness will do no harm. If the other plan is better, then we can have twelve more years of silence after this.

FIRES AT HYDE PARK.

Conflicting Theories as to Their Cause.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residents of Kenwood and Hyde Park were startled by an alarm of fire. A large number of citizens were soon assembled at the scene of the fire, which had already obtained such headway as to render ineffectual the efforts to save the buildings first seen in flames. There were three in number, and as one of them was over two blocks distant from the other two, and as they were all ablaze at the same moment, it was evident that the fire had been started by incendiaries. The building first seen burning was a small shed belonging to Dr. Asa Kennicott, near Forty-seventh street. This was soon burned down, and, though the main barn was in danger at first, the loss was small, ample precautions having been taken to prevent the fire from spreading. The other fire (since there were practically two burning at once) was first observed in the south house of a couple of Gothic two-story and brick basement residences on Madison avenue, near Fifty-first street. They were built last spring by John M. Waite, and have been vacant ever since. The wind was from the southwest, and the fire had gained so much headway before the arrival of the villagers that it was impossible to prevent it from spreading to the adjoining one of the pair, which was only 25 feet distant. The sparks and cinders were blown over to the school-house and Episcopal Church, opposite, but they were quickly extinguished, and no damage was done to either of these buildings. The loss on these houses is not far from $10,000, they having been built in a very substantial and thorough manner, with all modern conveniences. They were insured in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for $3,500 each. It is difficult to conjecture the object of the incendiaries. No suspicious characters had been seen near there previous to the fire, nor were there any seen while the buildings were burning. It has been suggested that it was done for the purpose of showing how unprotected the village is until the Water-Works are completed, but if this alone was the object, it seems strange that two fires should have been set the same night, instead of keeping up the excitement by burning one after the other. There are many theories in circulation at Hyde Park, nearly every resident there having specially fortified himself with an original one, in order to have something to talk about. The causes of the fire are investigating by the local police, and undoubtedly the Board of Underwriters or the company which insured the property will cause a rigid scrutiny to be made. Meanwhile the police force of the village will be employed almost wholly at night, as a measure of protection, until the Water-Works are completed.

CITY IN BRIEF.

An entertainment, consisting of music and tableaux, will be given to-morrow evening at Plymouth Congregational Church.

John V. Farwell leads the noon prayer-meeting to-day. The subject is, "Confessing Christ."

Prof. Haven lectures this afternoon at No. 114 East Madison street, on "Berkely and Hume."

The Hannibal Zouaves (colored) will meet this evening at their hall on Clark street, north of Harrison, to transact important business.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan avenue, to-morrow evening. A full attendance is desired.

A man named Thomas Clifford fell at the corner of Ashland avenue and West Lake street last evening and broke his lower jaw. He was removed to his home by a police officer and attended by a physician.

The Rev. W. H. Daniels, of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, lectured yesterday evening at Wheaton on Bishop Asbury and the Pioneer Preachers. He will deliver the same lecture at Lemont Tuesday.

Yesterday about noon, Mr. John C. Hilton, a resident of the Town of Austin, died very suddenly of heart disease at his house. Mr. Hilton leaves no family. He was much respected by those who knew him.

The alarm of fire from Box 393 at half-past 7 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in a barn owned by Mr. Moss, at the corner of Lincoln and Blue Island avenues. Loss, $200; no insurance.

Yesterday a musical young man named John Smith tried to steal a violin from John O'Brien's house, No. 627 State street. He was detected in the act by Mr. O'Brien, who called in Officer Ryan, who took him to the Armory Station.

James Smart thought he was exceedingly smart when he tried to defraud J. H. Barnes of his hard-earned money, but the latter had James arrested, and yesterday he was examined before Justice Banyon, who held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 7th states that John Dillon failed to appear in the Opera-House of that town on the previous evening, according to announcement, because he was not sober, and moralizes at great length on this strange and ungentlemanly conduct of Dillon's.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will meet to-morrow evening in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block. Dr. R. R. Gregg, of Buffalo, will address the Society on the Natural History of Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis), illustrating its new pathology and treatment. Physicians, students, and others interested are invited to attend.

Coroner Stephens yesterday received the certificate of examination of the stomach of Mrs. Louisa Guilford, of No. 608 Monroe street, whose death was supposed to have been caused by poisoning. The chemist, Mr. G. A. Mariner, certified that there was no poison in the stomach of the deceased. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, resulting in a verdict that death was caused by cholera morbus.

Yesterday a negro named Blaum James was arrested by Constable Morris Crane for committing an assault with a deadly weapon. He was taken before Justice Banyon, and bound over for trial at the Criminal Court in bonds of $500. While the corpulent Constable was taking him to the County Jail, the negro broke away and escaped down an alley. He had not been rearrested at a late hour last night.

Last evening it was rumored about the city that Christopher Rafferty, the murderer, had escaped from the jail at Waukegan by shooting the Jailor. The news was brought by train-men on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railway. It lacks confirmation, and every effort to get news from Waukegan was unavailing. The report is believed to have some foundation. At 1 o'clock this morning no information had been received about the matter.

John Harvey has attended too many anatomical lectures, and loafed around dissecting-rooms too much. He has become morbidly inquisitive on the subject of investigating the fearfully and wonderfully-constructed bodies of his fellow-beings. He undertook to pry into the secret workings of Thomas Dillon's inner man, with the aid of a shoemaker's knife, but he was arrested while engaged in his scientific researches, and placed under bail of $500 by Justice Banyon.

Stealing overcoats is a pastime which is being frequently indulged in lately, to the great annoyance and loss of many of our citizens. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, nothing like it has taken place. John Wright falsified his name when he wrapped about him the toga of W. J. McKay, who lives at No. 12 South Sangamon street. If the latter had not been playing billiards he would not have placed temptation in the way of John, and Scully would not have fined the latter $25, as he did.

Patrick Ragor has a queer way of making calls. He has a great deal of respect for Mr. G. F. Cotterill, who lives at No. 559 South Clark street, and Monday night, without any introduction, he entered the back-parlor window of that gentleman's house, and stole all his wearing apparel. So that it should not be missed, he tried to set the house on fire. This awakened Mr. Cotterill, and Patrick was arrested with the stolen clothing and a carpet-bag full of combustibles. Banyon held him to the Criminal Court in $600 bail.

Solomon Andrews gains an honest livelihood by advancing to young men who are too proud to work and too lazy to steal a small quantity of Uncle Sam's promises to pay, for the privilege of taking care of a watch, an overcoat, or anything else. Robert Anderson is one of these young men, only he will steal, Andrews says, and he took a stolen coat to Solomon and obtained some money therefor, and now the latter has sued Robert for obtaining money under false pretenses, and Banyon has held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $200.

Rome was not built in a day, but Officer Ditters had his nose bitten off in just two seconds. It happened in this way. Michael Crowley got drunk, and went to call on a friend, Delia Watson, who lives on South Clark street. He exhibited his regard for her by stealing a bead pincushion, made for Delia by "Weeping Waters," the daughter of a Mingo Chief; and, upon her remonstrating, he choked her, and tried to take from her pocket a purse containing much gold. Delia cried for help, and Officer Ditters went to her rescue, and, for his pains, he had his face disfigured in the manner above alluded to. Justice Banyon partly heard the case, and continued it till the 13th inst., in bail of $900.

The quarterly meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the lecture-room of the First Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Upon the adjournment of this meeting a "Missionary Tea" will be served. All the friends of missions and mission work, both gentlemen and ladies, are most cordially invited to be present, and to participate in this social reunion. The opening of the ladies' new mission rooms will add interest to the occasion. In the evening, addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. O. Peck, of the Centenary Church; Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, Corresponding Secretary of the Northwestern Branch of the Society, and Miss Mason, Medical Missionary-elect for Kin Kiang, China.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, of the New York *Independent*, gave a lecture in the Union Park Congregational Church, yesterday evening, his subject being "Good Gold." He opened the lecture by showing how, from the beginning of the world, mankind had divided themselves into opposing factions, and stated that the one sole thing in which men showed unanimity was their love of gold. He compared the many qualities of gold to certain qualities of the human mind, frequently helping out the point of his remarks with good old stories, which were duly appreciated. At the same time he showed up the many imitations of the true metal, comparing them to qualities of the mind. The lecture, which was quite interesting, was listened to by a very small audience. As usual, there was a pleasing prelude to the lecture by the organist of the church playing a couple of pieces of music in splendid style.

The evil effects of a protective tariff were never more clearly exemplified in a small way than they were yesterday morning, in Justice Kauffman's Court. If Congress had declared all wine free from duty there would be no excuse for the freedom-loving saloon-keeper of the North Side to charge $1 a bottle for vin ordinaire, but Congress has, to protect the villainous compounds manufactured in New Jersey and called champagne, port, sherry, claret, etc., according to the amount of sugar, logwood, etc., each may contain, put a duty on imported wines, as Gustave Delcura found Monday afternoon when he went into the saloon of John Felscher, 210 North Wells street, and called for a bottle of wine. Gustave is a son of Italy, the country of beautiful skies, organ-grinders, brigands, etc. He has been accustomed to get gloriously drunk on all the Italian wines he could drink, and only had to pay for the same a few cents, and not be arrested either, the foreknowledge of which adds much to one's comfort and complacency when about to get drunk. With habits so strongly formed it is not at all strange that when he heard John remark that the claret was a dollar he should think that it was meant as an insult, and an insinuation that he was an ignorant foreigner, who was to be imposed upon. He did think so, and, wishing to resent such extortion, struck John between his beery eyes, and murmured something about furnishing the dogs and buzzards of Wells street with some food, at the same time drawing from his belt a richly chased stiletto and making for John; who made the circuit of a base-burning stove with a nimbleness that astonished his wife, who appeared at this moment. Comprehending the state of affairs at a glance, she grasped a trusty poker and dealt the assailant a blow behind the ears, which surprised him and knocked him down, allowing his Teutonic victim a chance to escape into the free air of heaven and call officer Myer. The latter arrested Delcura, but not until the latter had eaten part of his official nose, and received a severe clubbing. Delcura told Justice Kauffman that he knew nothing of the tariff on wine, but it was a point that his judicial mind could not grasp, so he fined Gustave $100 for disorderly conduct, $100 for assaulting an officer, and held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $800 for making an assault with intent to kill.

SUICIDE.

WHEELING, W. Va. Dec. 9.—Lyman Sheppard, of Oneida, N. Y., residing in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through his head, at 2 o'clock this morning. His death was almost instantaneous. He leaves a wife and one child. Sheppard came home shortly before committing the deed, and instead of retiring told his wife that he would read a while. He seated himself by the fire, and, without a word, drew a pistol, placed it against his head and fired. His wife was observing his actions, but could not stop him, so quickly was it consummated. No reason can be assigned for the act. Sheppard was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—J. Kingston Boyd, formerly well known in connection with the St. Charles Hotel office, committed suicide by taking morphine to-day. The reason for the act was that he was out of money and employment.

FINANCIAL.

The Commonwealth Life-Insurance Company to Retire from Active Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—After a careful examination of the affairs of the Company, and a thorough canvassing of the future prospects of life insurance, the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Life-Insurance Company has decided not to issue more policies. Stockholders and policy-holders have been notified of this fact, and informed that the Company has sufficient assets to protect its creditors, and has made arrangements to transfer them, as far as practicable, to the National Life-Insurance Company of the United States of America. The latter Company will take the policies issued by the other Company, whose owners are willing thus to be reinsured. Should any policy-holders be unwilling to assent to this proposition, their policies will remain in force as long as payments are made on them. The Company does not pass out of existence, and does not surrender its charter. Should the outlook be better three years hence, it is possible, though not very probable, that the Company will resume. It seems that the life-insurance business has been overdone of late, and there is great competition between the various companies. This has been so much the case that the majority of the companies have been steadily losing for more than a year past.

Suit in New York to Determine Whether Brokers May Legally Charge for Interest on Balances Due from Customers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Whether the interest charged by brokers on balances due them from their customers from time to time on stock transactions is legal, has long been a mooted and undecided question. Birdsall & Friend, attorneys, No. 1 Broad street, have had a large number of claims for moneys paid as interest on such balances placed in their hands for collection, on the ground that it was usurious, and therefore illegal. Several of these claims have been settled by brokers, who charged and received interest, but Drake Bros., No. 66 Broadway, have refused to settle a claim made against them by Maurice Cavillier for $15,565.15. Suit has been brought against them by Birdsall & Friend, counsel for Cavillier, and the complaint was served to-day. This is the smallest of many cases in their hands, and they propose making it a test case.

Bankruptcy Proceedings in New York.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—As previously telegraphed you, a petition asking that Howes & Macy, the bankers, who failed during the panic, be adjudged bankrupts, was filed in the United States District Court last Saturday, but it was suppressed until to-day. The petitioning creditor is Alonzo B. Morgan, of Long Island City. His affidavit asserts that the firm's liabilities are $1,237,000, while their assets are only $950,000. Judge Blatchford granted an injunction returnable on the 13th inst., restraining Howes & Macy from disposing of their assets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The lessee of the Grand Union Hotel and the St. James Hotel, Elias Hotchkiss, has been forced into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $220,000. His failure is attributed solely to the effects of the panic.

Another Bankrupt Speculator.

From the New York Times, Dec. 7.

William S. Woodward, a Wall street speculator, who, about two years since manipulated a pool in Rock Island stock when the market was cornered, and who then failed, yesterday notified his creditors that a warrant had been issued out of the United States Court against his estate, adjudged bankrupt on his own petition. A meeting of creditors has been appointed for Dec. 18, at the Court-House, in Brooklyn. Mr. Woodward's liabilities are estimated at about $3,000,000. The following are a list of the larger creditors.

H. Kennedy & Co.	$58,000	Dater & Timpson	125,000
C. H. Kimball & Co	25,000	H. A. Dennison	106,000
Leavitt, Gould & Co	74,000	R. Waller	82,000
Plume & Van Emburg	87,000	Lockwood & Co.	117,000
Kimball & Taylor	48,000	R. J. Capron	89,000
E. S. Chapin & Co.	54,000	Robinson, Chase & Co	76,000
Fanshaw & McDougall	63,000	Earle & Galtonstall	226,000
Marvin Bros	226,000	John F. Tracy	82,000
J. W. Gillespy	209,000	Chas. E. Quincy	125,000

Legal Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Outstanding legal tenders, $370,436,713.

The New York Loan Certificates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The loan certificates of the banks have been reduced to $8,000,000.

Resumed Work.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 9.—The Kearsarge cotton-mill has resumed work, full time at reduced wages.

The Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The European members of the Syndicate have signified their intention to withdraw if Jay Cooke & Co. continue to be members.

SPRINGFIELD.

Expense Account of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Mr. Herndon on Abraham Lincoln's Later Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 9.—The expense account of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for the last year has just been completed, and is to be embodied in their annual report, soon to be made to the Governor. In view of the fact that statements of the amount altogether beyond the real expenditures have been made, the items below will be of interest.

Incidental expenses of the office	$2,391.71
Attorneys' fees	1,660.86
Printing, etc	275.06
Expenses of Hart and Oberly, of the Legislature, who were summoned here to explain the law	109.96
Traveling expenses of the Board of Commissioners	494.25
Salary of Commissioners and Secretary	12,000.00
Total	$16,931.97

This statement is exclusive of the charge for printing schedules, but the President of the *Journal* Company guaranteed that it would not be above $7,000, which would make the expenditures of the Board, in round numbers, $23,000.

Hon. William H. Herndon, the whilom law-partner of Abraham Lincoln, is down for a lecture to be delivered in the Court-House, in this city, on the evening of Dec. 12. The subject is "Mr. Lincoln's Later Life and Religious Sentiments." It is intended to be a reply to the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Reed, of this city.

RELIGIOUS.

Hammond in Alton.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 9.—The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the noted revivalist, has accepted the invitation of eight evangelical churches of this city to conduct a series of union meetings. He begins work in his own peculiar manner, at the First Congregational Church, next Saturday night. Great interest in this movement is manifested.

Presbyterian Missionary Convention in Peoria, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 9.—A Missionary Convention, the call for which was issued some time since, met at the First Presbyterian Church in this city this evening, and was opened by an address from the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago. The object of the Convention is to awaken a deeper interest in foreign missionary work, and to this end a number of missionaries will be present and take part in the proceedings. Mrs. Sarah Rhea, the famous Persian missionary, and the Rev. W. F. Johnson, of India, are already here, and others are expected. The Convention will continue through to-morrow and to-morrow evening.

The New Episcopalian Movement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Rev. William V. Feltwell, Rector of Grace Church, Westfarms, having joined Bishop Cummins, has been compelled to resign his position.

DES MOINES ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 9.—President Welch, of the Agricultural College, is in the city endeavoring to explain the recent charges made against him by Profs. Foote and Mathews, with reference to the illegal use of the funds of the college.

Gov. Carpenter has ordered a special election for Jan. 7, for the election of a representative in Lee County, in place of Layton, deceased.

THE GRANGERS.

Meeting of the Illinois State Grange at Bloomington.

The Session Opened by an Address from Grand Master Golder.

The Affiliation of the Order with Political Movements Discountenanced.

The Improvement of the Mississippi by the National Government Urged.

Meeting of the Iowa State Grange at DesMoines.

Address of Grand Master A. B. Smedley.

The Membership of the Iowa Granges Nearly 100,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 9.—Every hotel and boarding-house in the city is filled this morning with delegates to the third annual meeting of the State Grange. This Convention is composed of the Masters of the subordinate Granges. As there are now 800 Granges in this State, and as nearly every Grange is expected to be represented, some little idea may be formed in regard to the importance of this Convention. The citizens here seem to be utterly dumbfounded by this sudden and unexpected tidal-wave of Grangers, who have completely taken possession of their quiet, peaceful town. There has never been in this State such a representative gathering of the people. The tone of the conversation and their determined looks seem to convince outsiders that the Grangers mean business, and that the days of monopoly and steals shall end. The policy and work as here developed will determine in a great measure the

FUTURE SUCCESS OF THIS ORGANIZATION.

The present officers seem fully to realize the responsibility of the situation and are free to say that the magnitude and deep feeling in this cause, as here developed, overwhelms them. As the delegates were pouring into the hall, a crowd of men observing them exclaimed, "Where did all these fellows come from? These Grangers will elect the next President."

MORNING SESSION.

At the morning session of the Grange, O. O. Golder, of Rock Falls, called the Grange to order, with the assistance of the following State officers: Overseer, E. V. Lappam, Morrison; Lecturer, A. Woodford, Rock Falls; Steward, J. Baird, Sterling; Assistant-Steward, G. W. Patton, Delavan; Chaplain, A. B. Smith, Rock Falls; Treasurer, J. P. Simonson, Round Grove; Secretary, O. Fanning, Galt; Gate-keeper, W. P. McAllister, Morrison; ceres, Mrs. D. W. Dame, Lanark; Pomona, Miss M. J. Lapham, Morrison; Flora, Miss E. Golder, Rock Falls; Lady Assistant-Steward, Mrs. P. P. Garrison, Morrison; Executive Committee, D. W. Dame, Lanark; D. N. Foster, Sterling; J. F. Glidden, De Kalb; W. W. Corbett, Chicago; W. W. Tilton, Dixon; William Kennedy, Dixon; A. Golder, Sterling; O. E. Fanning, Galt. Of these nearly all were present last evening. The morning session was occupied with the collecting of passwords and conferring the fifth degree of the Order, which is necessary to be recorded so that subordinate Masters may take seats in the State Grange. This examination showed that between 600 and 700 delegates were present.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SPEECH OF MR. GOLDER.

The State Master, Golder, opened the proceedings by the delivery of the following address:

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

WORTHY PATRONS: We are gathered at the second annual meeting of the State Grange. About three months must elapse, however, before the full completion of its second year's history. The State Grange was organized March 5, 1871, with twenty Grangers. The first annual meeting was held in December last, at which about seventy sub-Granges were reported. The present number, as appears by the report of the Secretary's office, is about 800. It thus appears that, while the first nine months' growth was gratifying, the last year's growth has been very many times greater. It must also appear, on consideration, that the plans of work adapted to the circumstances of the State Grange a year ago are quite outgrown by it in its present dimension. If it has appeared to any that the work of the Order in this State during the past year has not been commensurate with its strength, or that the operations of the executive officers have been less aggressive than they ought to be, it can only be answered that their work has been in quite strict harmony with the plans and instruction adopted at the last annual meeting; and I take occasion here to express the hope that our successors will pay as strict deference to the will and wishes of this supreme body of Patrons, whence they derive their authority and influence.

POWER OF THE PATRONS.

We should have little to do on this occasion but to rejoice and be exceeding glad, but I am aware, and in this view I trust this worthy body sympathize with me, that the real work of this Order is but just begun. The period of responsibility has arrived, demanding wise counsel and considerate action. We have organized a power in the land whose influence may be beneficial or pernicious to the farming classes and to the masses in general, according as it is directed in a wise or unwise manner. You will pardon me, therefore, if I waste no words in exalting the character or purposes of this Order, but proceed at once to call your attention to some practical subjects, which, I hope, will receive due consideration from this worthy body.

RELATIONS TO POLITICS.

What are the relations of this Order to other organizations? A few of the Grangers of this State have worked solely in the interest of a political organization, or as constituent parts of a political organization. These cases I would consider by reference to the broad principle, or rather, of the relationship which I conceive to exist between National, State, and subordinate Granges, a principle which has as yet not received any very distinct examination or recognition perhaps, but to which the successful working of the Order must ultimately very definitely come. This relationship is not unlike the relationship established between the General and State Governments. The National Grange possesses delegated powers; the State Grange possesses all the powers which it has not delegated to the Grange; and the subordinate Granges having direct representation in the State Grange, should be subordinate to its rules and obedient to its requirements. The constitution of the National Grange prohibits political association on the part of Granges as such. It will at once appear, then, that political action on the part of a subordinate Grange, is in direct violation of the constitution of the Grange, and makes the sub-Grange so acting liable to the loss of its charter. The instances of this kind that have occurred, I presume, have been due to inadvertance and through misapprehension. I do not refer to them with any intention of taking official notice of them, but such practices should hereafter be carefully reformed.

RELATIONS TO FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The requirements in the second case may not be so clear to all minds, so far as the present rules and regulations of the Order are concerned. My own views, however, are very distinctly defined, and I proceed to state why I think subordinate Granges ought not to form constituent parts of an organization like the State Farmers' Association. This organization, if not devised for the purpose of political action, has become largely committed to such a cause. The State Association and the Grange distinctly differ in character. The State Association is an open organization, while the order of Patrons is a close, or secret organization, and composed of none but farmers or those whose interests are identified with farmers, and its sphere of work are narrowed, its aims are more definite, and its promise of success correspondingly greater. From the very nature of the case, it can always be outlawed in an association, and, whenever necessary, can be easily out-voted.

The want of harmony and agreement as to modes and purposes should be sufficient reason to prevent [illegible] organized connection of the two kinds of organization.

The expense to individual Grangers of representation in two State organizations is another objection. The objection has been made to the Grangers' organization that it is too expensive. The tax recently fixed by the Executive Committee of the State Farmers' Association is 10 cents for each member of a Club, or Grange, in order to the admission of [illegible] to the Association, while the Club [illegible] is still left to meet the running expenses. The annual dues for a patron to the State Grange are [illegible], and the mileage and per diem of delegates are paid out of the State fund. If the Grange is too expensive, what must be said of both Grange and Association?

[illegible] my remarks on this subject, I would say [illegible] not be inferred that I am hostile to the [illegible] Association. The facts to which [illegible] long been patent, but have [illegible] before publicly valued. I speak [illegible] in defense of interest for which I am responsible. That the Association will do good, working in its own way and without interference with this organization, is my most earnest wish.

COUNTY GRANGES OR COUNCILS

have been formed in several counties. There is no provision for them in the institution of the Order—they are really outside of it, but, nevertheless, seem to be a necessity, and I think will play an important part in any successful plan to be adopted. To meet the business wants of sub-Granges, as under the present Constitution, the authority for them must come from the National Grange. A memorial on this subject to that body would be proper.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The question Who are proper persons for membership in this Orders has elicited some interest, and perhaps some diversity of opinion. I have aimed at a pretty strict application of the language of the constitution, which restricts the rights of membership to those who are interested in agricultural pursuits. I will here advert to one phase of this question. I am frequently asked whether editors should be admitted. In general, there is little reason for an affirmative answer. I see no reason, however, for objection to the admission of editors of agricultural and country newspapers, whose effort has been to reform the business practices of the members of the Order, and save the enormous percentage formerly, and still to a great extent, paid to middlemen for the purchase of supplies and in the sale of our products.

EXTORTIONS OF MIDDLEMEN.

This attempt has met with great opposition from those interested. The best and true plan for meeting the case has not yet been devised. I think it lies in devising arrangements for the consolidation of our patronage, both in purchases and sales. The action of many of the leading plow manufacturers, in refusing to deal with Grangers, points us to this as a necessity. Many able and practical views on this subject have been presented by Mr. Osborne, State-Purchasing Agent of Wisconsin, which I hope will receive the attention of this body.

GRANGERS' MANUFACTORIES.

Manufactories and other business enterprises, to a limited extent, are being started in the direct interest of the farming class. I hope they may be successful. Some practical and comprehensive plan should be devised and put in operation by this body to meet the business of this order.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Executive of this State, and the State Senate, paid no attention to the wishes of this body as expressed at its last annual meeting, in reference to the appointment of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, although their wishes were backed by petitions signed throughout the State. I think this disregard of our wishes will continue until the farming class, by their intelligence and watchfulness of the conduct of public officials, show them that they cannot evade proper punishment for corruption or inefficiency.

At its late meeting the State Grange passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the agricultural interests of this State are deeply involved in the issues defined in the Railroad law, and that to its proper enforcement and to the wholesome regulation of the carrying trade by judicious legislation we look for relief from some of the burdens we now bear.

The Order of Patrons holds no equivocal position as to the right of the State to control chartered monopolies in the interest of the public. The existence of a right may not indeed imply the necessity of exercising it, much less of using it for unjust purposes. It is the abuse of the railroad system, not the proper administration of it that we would restrain by law. The abuses have undoubtedly arisen from complicated causes, have not come in a day, and cannot be wholly removed in a day. In many cases, society and business interests have adjusted themselves to injustice as fixed facts, and a return to the right principle can be made only by our maintaining a purpose to be reasonable and just, while knowing our rights, and continuing in demanding them.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

There is one branch of the transportation question which, it seems to me, is of national importance and demands an early solution. I refer to the necessity of opening the mouth of the Mississippi River for the entrance of sea-going vessels in the carrying trade. Such a measure of relief, if accomplished,—and it ought to be done by the General Government,—would bring into operation one of the prime laws of trade and of civilization, as relating to this question. If by opening this channel of trade the cost of transportation of the products of the Great West would be materially cheapened, as is asserted, and of which there seems to be sufficient proof, while it might not actually change the channels of commerce to any great extent, it would accomplish that for which we seek without the exercise of arbitrary power.

CURRENCY AND THE TARIFF.

Perhaps a really greater than the transportation question—one involving greater expense and loss to industry, and to some extent underlying the transportation question itself—is the question of currency and the tariff. Considering the great diversity of opinion amongst Patrons on the question of tariffs and the true theory of currency, I do not propose to discuss these subjects here, but I would remind you that, of several classes of opinions, all cannot be right, and one policy or another is undoubtedly, on the whole, better for the country. I commend these subjects to your patient investigation, and hope that enlightened opinions may prevail; but at present I advise no action on the subject.

THE ENGLISH LABOR MOVEMENT.

An appeal is being made to us through our interests, as well as in the cause of humanity, in behalf of the National Agricultural Labor Union of England, of which Mr. Joseph Arch is the head, and which is represented in this country by Mr. J. Stanley James, of New York City. Its object is to secure the emigration to this country of what is said to be the best class of English farm-laborers. I am not sure but this subject is of sufficient importance to claim State legislation. Something may be done by us. A letter from Mr. James will be presented at this meeting.

OTHER SUBJECTS

I would be glad to refer to, and some of those I have referred to I would have been glad to discuss at length. I believe, however, your time and attention can be better occupied. I bespeak, during this session, the courtesy of the members of this body towards each other, and the careful consideration of such questions as may come before you. That the issue of this meeting shall be for the best interests of our beloved Order, and all mankind as well, is my most earnest hope, and to this end will my best care and efforts be directed.

THE COMMITTEES.

At the close of the address, Mr. Golder announced the Committees:

On Resolutions—C. C. Buel, William Hunter, M. M. Johnson, John Alexander.

On Amendments to Constitution—Alonzo Golder, J. F. Gilden, E. L. Peabody, W. G. Curtis, D. D. Foley.

On Crop-Reports—S. T. K. Prime, A. B. Apple, Graham Lee, J. W. Musser.

On Farm-Insurance—W. W. Stellton, S. J. Frew, Wilson Pottenger, Harvey Brown, B. Sigsber.

On Publication—W. M. Kennedy, W. W. Corbet, O. E. Fanning.

On the Purchase of Farm Supplies—E. V. Lapham, George Patten, E. F. Illes, P. R. Roe, C. W. Sauuder.

On Transportation—A. J. Burbank, D. W. Dame, A. H. Dolton, P. E. Reeves, M. P. Bisoey.

On Revision of By-Laws—John Downer, John Ellis, A. Woodford, John Ferguson, R. C. Noyes.

On Home Manufactures—L. C. Harris, L. C. Belden.

The Grange then took a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COMMITTEE WORK.

Delegates still continue to arrive. This evening the Committees are all at work, and hope to-morrow morning to show some practical results of their labors.

One fact already established is that a State Grange with a representation upon the present basis is totally unable to accomplish any work. Steps are to be taken to decrease the representation for another meeting. From present indications the Convention will occupy the entire week.

Meeting of the Iowa State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 9.—The State Grange met in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning at 10 o'clock. Grand Master A. B. Smedly called the Convention to order, and delivered the opening address, which was substantially as follows: He reviewed the growth of the order and their power; its exertion in every sphere. At the last State Convention there were in the State 788 subordinate Granges; to-day there were 1,838, showing an increase during the year of 1,050. The aggregate membership to-day is nearly 100,000 in the State. There was still room for more, and especially in the Northwestern part of the State. He suggested that the Grange should take steps to secure farm laborers for the State. Referring to the

SUFFERING IN THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE STATE.

He said this body should adopt a method for the relief of their brethren. He thought some plans should be devised by which the large sums of money sent out of the State for insurance might be kept at home. He referred to the article of the constitution which provided that

POLITICS AND RELIGION

shall not be tolerated in the Order as subjects of discussion, and said that the permanency of the Order depended largely on the observance of this provision. The Order was expected to and does include men of every shade of political opinion. But while imperative restrictions for preserving the integrity of the Order were embodied in the organic law, at the same time

INTELLIGENT POLITICAL ACTION

outside the gate is expected from the members individually, as good citizens, taking a personal and practical interest in the general welfare. The social, intellectual, and pecuniary interests of the members were the legitimate channels of the Order under the constitution, and these should be maintained if the Order would accomplish its purpose. He suggested that a committee be appointed to memorialize the Legislature on subjects of legislation. After referring to the faithfulness of the State officers and agents, the speaker closed.

CREDENTIALS.

After the address, the credentials of delegates were received. Ninety-one counties represented.

REPORTS.

In the afternoon the reports of the various State officers were read. They were very voluminous, and, with a running discussion, took up the entire afternoon.

POLITICAL REFORM.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Wilkinson said he wanted the Patrons to go into politics. He claimed that they should forswear all political affiliations. He himself had forsaken his party, and never again would vote the Republican ticket, and, unless the rights and demands of the farmers were recognized soon, a red-handed revolution would follow in quick succession. The political arena was the place to obtain reform, and he wanted the Patrons of Husbandry to come out as one man, and demand that which they labored for in secret.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

Repeated motions were offered to allow reporters of the press in the Convention, and finally a motion prevailed appointing a committee of surveillance, and the whole proceedings to be subjected to them to designate such matter as should be furnished the general press.

TRANSPORTATION.

In the evening Grand Master Smedley made an exhaustive speech on the subject of transportation.

THE CANVASS FOR OFFICERS

of the State Grange is growing warm. The present incumbents are candidates for re-election. J. Wilkinson and R. R. Horborn are candidates for Grand Master in opposition to Smedley.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER

will elicit considerable discussion. The reduction of fees and dues will be demanded. The present indications are that there will be a stormy session.

THOSE INDIAN PINES.

Investigation of the Charges Preferred Against Indian Commissioner Smith—Mr. Delano's Son John Under a Cloud.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 9.—Smith's reply to Welch's charges, presented to the Investigating Commission to-day, states that he acted under direction of Commissioner Walker in selling the Indian pines, and denies every averment of fraud or conspiracy. The subpoenas for witnesses are served by Marshal McLaren. The first was upon ex-Senator Rice, who will not appear voluntarily. If the Commission exhibits power to send for persons and papers by bringing him before it, and compelling the production of the papers he holds on which Welch's charges are based, the complainants will again go before the Commission and demand that a large number of witnesses be called and the official records produced. If the Commission fails to show such power, Smith's accusers will ask an investigation under Congressional authority, and prefer charges involving Secretary Delano, through his son John, as sharer of the profits and bribes. One specific averment is, that Delano's son John received $10,000 on account of the Rust contract, it is understood, for the Grant campaign fund last year. Rice and other witnesses are cited to appear to-morrow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9.—The investigation of Commissioner Smith took a new turn to-day. The counsel for William Welch, after having asked and secured a week in which to prepare charges, now declines to prefer them, alleging a want of jurisdiction and power to compel witnesses on the part of the Commission. Mr. Welch then appears for himself, by letter, and makes eight charges, which will now be investigated. Commissioner Smith challenges a full inquiry, and asks to have an Indian Inspector added to the Commission, who can compel witnesses.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Election in Boston—The Tickets Wonderfully Mixed, and the Result a Triumph for Everybody—Several Women Elected to the School Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—The city election passed off quietly to-day—very quietly, considering the caucusing, bargaining, and trading on all sides for the Board of Aldermen. The result is hardly as satisfactory as it would have been if the excitement had been greater. Mr. Samuel C. Cobb, everybody's candidate for Mayor, receives the largest vote ever cast for one candidate for that office, and his associate, Mr. Joseph Smith, for Street Commissioner, is as fortunate.

As for the Board of Aldermen, neither the Republicans or Democrats could shake off the Ring completely, and in spite of the press and public each party put several objectionable names upon its ticket. The Citizens' party representing the Mercantile Hall Committee of citizens, which has swept the city for three years, came together on Friday afternoon and made up a ticket. The result of this was four changes in the Republican and two in the Democratic ticket by the Sub-Committee, which had power to create and fill vacancies. The result may be summed up as follows: The Republicans elected all but one of their nominees, which included six of each party. The People's ticket lost two of its candidates; the Democrats, the Germans, and the Citizens three. Of the twelve Aldermen elected, six—two of whom were Republicans and four Democrats—were on every one of the five tickets. Of the other six, two—one Republican and one Democrat—were on all but the Citizens' ticket, one on all but the Republican, one on all but the Democratic and German, one on all but the Democratic and Citizens', one on all but the Citizens' and German, and one on the Republican and Citizens' only. One-half of the Board have been re-elected.

The most interesting feature of the election, after all, was the election of four women, all who were nominated, on the School Committee. Miss Lucretia Crocker, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Antioch College, led every candidate in Ward 11. Miss Lucia W. Peabody, a schoolteacher of fourteen years' experience was as fortunate in Ward 14, and Mrs. Henry C. Badger and Miss Abby W. May, so well known in connection with the New England Freedman's Aid Society, also received large votes.

The Senatorial Election in California.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Private dispatches received here to-night from California indicate the defeat of Booth for United States Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Thirty-five Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Sacramento last night, and resolved to make nominations for United States Senator. None were made. The purpose appears to be to block proceedings in the joint Convention by voting steadily for Democrats. It is reported that the railroad magnates East have sent money to Sacramento to be used in defeating Booth.

Manchester (N. H.) City Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 9.—The Democrats elect their Mayor by 511 plurality. Heretofore they have carried but one ward.

THE INDIANS.

Delegate Convention of Indians of the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Fort Gibson says: "A grand council of various Indian nations met at Ocmulgee, in the Indian Territory, on the 1st instant, but adjourned after a brief session, without doing anything definite. Seventeen tribes were represented, and it is said that all the delegations were opposed to the establishment of a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, but this is probably a mistake, as several members of the council, who were elected last summer, are known to have been in favor of that project."

PARSONS, Kan., Dec. 9.—The Okmulgee Indian Territory Constitutional Convention, or Grand Council of Indian nations, adjourned yesterday until the first Monday in May, without doing anything. It seems that the more enlightened Indians let matters take their own course without interference by them. There is now a movement on foot, which meets great favor on the part of the progressive party of the Territory, to have Congress organize all that part of the Indian Territory which lies east of the 98th meridian west longitude, into the Territory of Okaloma, the Indians to be citizens of the United States, and to let that part west of this line remain for a reservation for wild Indians, where the experiment of civilizing could be applied to the raw material. The country east of the 98th meridian is about as large as Indiana, and would soon have the requisite population to become a State of the Union. This plan, it is understood, meets the approbation of the 12,000 negroes and former slaves of the Indians, who object to mere Indian citizenship, and desire to become citizens of the United States. A strong appeal favoring this object has been written by gentlemen well acquainted with Indian affairs, which will soon be published in Eastern papers.

CHICAGO EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, Dec. 9—9 p. m.—Sales at Evening Board: 250 tcs lard, seller February, $8.40; 250 do do, do, $8.40; 250 do do, do, $8.40; 250 do do, do, 8⅜c; 2 cars green hams, av 16 lbs, at 8c.

FOREIGN.

London Enveloped in Black Fog Yesterday.

Torches Necessary to Safe Locomotion Through the Streets.

Letters of Prince Frederick Charles Read at the Bazaine Trial.

Account of the British Defeat by the Ashantees.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dense fog hangs over the city. At 2 o'clock this afternoon it was as dark as night. Locomotion is slow and hazardous.

At half-past 3 o'clock the fog had increased to a density almost without precedent. It becoming impossible to transact business, all traffic ceased. The streets are filled with men and boys bearing torches to light pedestrians on their way.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A Parliamentary election is taking place to-day in Exeter, for a successor to Sir John Duke Coleridge, and detachments of police and troops have gone there to preserve the peace. The candidates are Edward Watkins, Liberal, and Arthur Mills, Conservative.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—At the election in Exeter, to-day, Arthur Mills, Conservative, was returned to Parliament, after a sharp contest, by 320 majority.

Sir William Grey, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 9.—It is probable that a judgment in the Bazaine case will be given to-morrow.

President MacMahon and his wife have contributed 5,000 francs for the survivors of the steamship Ville du Havre disaster.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The proceedings in the Bazaine court-martial to-day were of unusual interest. M. Lachand, counsel for the defense, read letters from Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia. The first states that Marshal Bazaine never visited the Prince's headquarters during the siege, and that the Prince saw him for the first time after the capitulation. The second letter expresses the highest esteem for Bazaine, and praises him for the energy with which he prolonged the resistance to the Prussian army.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Besides the great Consistory on the 22d inst., another important Consistory will be held about Easter.

AFRICA.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS BY THE ASHANTEES.

Cape Coast Castle (Nov. 1) Correspondence of the New York World.

We have again had some severe fighting, and, although we don't confess it even to ourselves, the truth is that we got the worst of it, and had to fight every inch of our way back to Dunquah, hemmed in on every side by our foes, with five of our officers wounded and fifty-two of our natives killed or wounded. And now these natives have lost courage, say they have had quite enough of it, refuse to march against the foe—at least for the present—and fall back into their former demand that the war shall be fought by the whites themselves. Sir Garnet Wolseley, we know, has sent to England for three battalions of additional troops. We are told that they will come immediately. It is to be hoped so, for we shall need them and more too.

It was on the 27th of October, five days ago, that this last battle was fought. I have told you about our fortified camp at Dunquah, at which most of the native levies have been concentrated. On the 26th Sir Garnet Wolseley, with 250 sailors and marines, had marched from Cape Coast Castle to Abrakampfa, 13 miles from Cape Coast Castle, and 12 miles from Dunquah, where Col. Festing was in command. On the 27th Col. Festing, with 600 natives and 50 West Indian troops, marched out of the camp at Dunquah towards Abrakampfa to find the enemy, and to drive him, if possible, into the arms of Sir Garnet, who was to remain at Abrakampfa until he learned what had happened. It was a bold thing, this plunging into the forest with only 650 men to find an enemy who probably numbered ten times that strength. Col. Festing's column started very early, and moved very quietly along a path known as the Walk of the Ghost, or the Haunted Road. It is a narrow but beautiful pathway, covered with the most lovely ferns, and lined with trees covered with vines which are now full of blossoms of every hue. The men marched so quietly that their skirmishers in advance ere long saw an Ashantee soldier, who, quite unaware of their approach, was engaged in some operations which seemed to engross his whole attention. He was, in fact, seeking for a peculiar plant which grows in this "haunted wood," of which to make a fetish. The skirmishers stole upon him and captured him. Col. Festing then told him that if he would guide them safely to the nearest Ashantee camp he would be rewarded; if not he should be killed then and there. The rascal consented, and he did his treacherous business well. Diverging from the Haunted road, he led the column through the forest for some hours, and at last, just at noon, he pointed out to them a camp where some thousands of Ashantees were engaged in getting dinner. It was very much like the first morning of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, when the Confederates surprised the Union troops while they were cooking breakfast. So noiseless had been the approach of Col. Festing's column that for some moments he and his men stood unobserved, looking from behind the bushes into the camp. Then, with a yell, his men fired a volley; then another; and then they rushed into the camp. The Ashantees went out of it as Festing's men went into it, and the camp was taken. None killed—none wounded—the victory was complete and easy. The camp was quickly set on fire, and quickly was it consumed. But now the tables are turned. The Ashantees in their flight had not forgotton to take their guns with them; they were now in the bush around the camp. The Ashantees surrounded the camp; they opened from every side a very hot fire, and the situation of Col. Festing became very critical. There was nothing for it but to make a bold push for Dunquah, and forming the column as best he could, he began to fight his way home. It was a terrible piece of work. With the utmost difficulty the five white officers present kept their men from breaking their line and taking to flight. All of these officers were wounded; one of them, Capt. Goodwin, is shot in the groin. The column fortunately had with it a seven-pounder gun and a rocket-tube, and these were all that saved the whole command from destruction. After a running fight in this fashion, kept up to the very edge of Dunquah, Col. Festing reached his camp shortly before dark. His expedition had cost himself and five of his officers wounds more or less severe, and fifty-two of his men were killed or wounded.

Meanwhile Sir Garnet had done nothing; but presently a messenger from him arrived, stating that at daylight on the following morning he should move to Assanchi, another village on the Haunted Road, and that Col. Festing must march at the same time to meet him. But nothing could persuade Col. Festing's men to move the next day. They had had quite enough of it; they would not go to fight again until they had some white troops to go with them. Word of this state of things was sent to Sir Garnet, and both expeditions were abandoned. On the 29th Sir Garnet brought his men back to this place, and there has been no more fighting since. But Sir Garnet has issued the following proclamation:

Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Major-General, Administrator:

To all the Kings, Headmen, Chiefs, and tribes of the Gold Coast, allies of Her Majesty, the Queen of England, greeting: I desire that you should know that immediately after the attack made upon Essaman and Ampinee, and the destruction of those places by the English troops under my command, your enemies broke up their encampment at Mampon. Finding that they were unable to contend with us, either in the open or in the bush, they are now in full retreat, endeavoring to return to their own country by Prahsue. One of their retreating columns has been attacked and dispersed by my troops near Dunquah. They are trying to carry with them in their flight all the goods of which they have robbed you,—all the wives and children whom they have stolen from you. Men of the Gold Coast, will you allow this? Will you let the hours slip by whilst your wives, your sons, and your daughters are being driven off to slaughter by the flying enemy? Will you not pursue them? Now or never is the time to show that you are men. I for my part shall hold no men as the friend of Her Majesty, or as the friend of this country, who delays for one moment. You have nothing to fear. I hold the whole road from here to Mansue, so that they cannot assail it. Gather upon my strong forts of Dunquah, Abrakampfa, and Mansue. No one will venture to attack these points. Thence press onwards to the Prah and oppose your enemies as they are endeavoring to recross the river. If you now act quickly and with vigor the fall of your enemy and the peace of your country will be secured.

This is all very well, but it won't do. Nothing but English troops, and plenty of them, will enable us to win. It would have been wiser had they been sent out at once.

CRIME.

Escaped from the Auburn, Ind., Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUBURN, Ind., Dec. 9.—J. L. Sponougle and J. Plunket, confined in the County Jail for stealing freight from the freight-cars on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, broke jail early this morning. They effected their escape by cutting through the floor and foundation-wall an aperture large enough to admit of their passage. They must have been engaged in the work for nearly a week, during which time nothing unusual was observed in their cell by the officials. A company of mounted men started in pursuit of the runaways as soon as the escape became known. The trial was to take place in the Circuit Court this week. The officers will probably capture them some time to-night.

Criminals Sentenced in Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 9.—Charles A. Stevenson, for the murder of his wife, was to-day sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

William Burke, convicted on his own confession of stabbing a man near the Seymour House last August, was sent up for five years.

Charles A. Miller, formerly of Danville, N. Y., and O. A. Abot, late of Fort Scott, Kan., convicted of stealing a watch, were sentenced to two years and three months respectively.

Walter M. Bills, of Poygun, charged with rape on the person of a girl 12 years old named Minnie Van Loven, was acquitted.

The Brittan Mystery in Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Mr. S. A. Brittan, the central figure in the Brittan mystery, was arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court to-day,—the Grand Jury having presented an indictment for perjury,—and was held in $6,000 for his appearance from day to day. The alleged perjury, it is said, was committed in his testifying before the Grand Jury that he did not know who assailed him.

A Marriage Ceremony Interrupted and the Bridegroom Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Last Thursday evening, while preparations were being made for the nuptials of Richard Botticher and Miss Cora Cronenbold, at the residence of the latter's mother, corner of Grand avenue and Chippewa street, Charles Cronenbold, an uncle, and Benjamin Cronenbold, a brother of the young lady, and T. W. Webber, rudely entered the house and peremptorily ordered the assembled party to disperse, and forbade the marriage between Mr. Botticher and Miss Conenbold. During the confusion which followed, Botticher was shot in the leg by Weber. Chase, Cronenbold, and Weber were arrested, and bailed; and Botticher, after having his wound dressed, returned to Miss Cronenbold's house, where he has since remained. This afternoon Benjamin F. Cronenbold and Webb went to Mrs. Cronenbold's residence, and demanded to see Botticher. This was refused, but after a time Botticher left the house, and started to run down Grand avenue. Young Cronenbold pursued, and fired four or five shots at him, three of which entered his body, one of them passing through his heart, killing him instantly. Cronenbold and Webb were arrested and locked up, and Charles Cronenbold will probably be arrested to-morrow, as facts have been developed to-night which seem to prove that there was a premeditated plan on the part of these three men to kill Botticher. The affair created great sensation, as Mrs. Cronenbold is the widow of the late County Judge, Cronenbold, a man of wealth and position, and all parties, except Botticher, are highly connected.

A Female Prison-Guard Attacked by Female Convicts.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 9.—Miss Tinney, guard in the female department of the Ohio Penitentiary, was assaulted yesterday by two convicts, Ida May, sent from Cincinnati, and Ada Bell, a girl sent from Toledo. The attack was preconcerted, and, but for the assistance of another female convict, the keeper would probably have been killed. As it was, she was considerably injured, and, while making her escape from the infuriated women, fell down stairs, injuring one of her limbs. She has been on duty for ten years, but so many threats have been made against her life lately that she has sent her resignation to the Warden.

Serious Charges Against a Teacher of a Catholic School.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 9.—News comes from Warren, Macomb County, of criminal assaults, at various times, on young girls in a Catholic school there, by the teacher, whose name is withheld. It is said that Father Hendricks, of the church with which the school is connected, advised that no steps be taken to punish the rascal, and also that the teacher and Hendricks have both disappeared, and cannot be found. Great excitement exists in that community, and a fixed determination to bring the villains to justice.

A Clergyman Convicted of Theft—Reward Offered for the Capture of a Defaulter.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.—The Rev. D. J. K. Ryne, formerly a Methodist minister in Allegheny, who was arrested some time ago on suspicion of stealing $90 from a store on Deamond street, was found guilty in the Criminal Court to-day, and remanded for sentence.

The stockholders of the National Trust Company have increased the reward for the capture of R. J. Grier, the missing Cashier, to $5,000.

Short in His Accounts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9.—Charles B. Goeble, traveling man for the wholesale liquor house of Schwabacher & Selig, 41 South Delaware street, is found $1,000 short in his accounts, and has fled the State.

The Whipping-Post in Delaware.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A Wilmington dispach says: "The four convicted bank burglars have been sentenced, each to pay the costs of trial, to stand in the pillory one hour, to receive forty lashes, and to be imprisoned for ten years."

A Cashier and $40,000 Missing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—H. E. Hosford, Cashier of Augustus W. King & Co., bankers, Pine street, is missing with some $40,000 belonging to the firm. Hosford was formerly President of the Croton Bank.

CASUALTIES.

How Freight Trains Are Run by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 9.—About 10 o'clock last night two freight trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad collided near Hobart, Ind. The trains were running at full speed to make "half-way." The rule is that the train making half-way between stations first can back the other up. The collision occurred on a curve, and the smash was terrific. One of the locomotives exploded, casting fragments in every direction. The engineers and firemen of both trains leaped from their engines in time to save their lives. The engines and a large number of cars are total wrecks. Fortunately, none of the employes were hurt beyond a few slight scratches, but the loss of property was very large.

Steamer Sunk on the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The Brownsville steamer J. S. Lee, belonging to the Rio Grande Railway Company, struck a snag near Rio Grande City, and sank in twenty minutes. The boat and cargo are reported to be a total loss. She was bound for Ringgold Barracks, with a general cargo and Government stores, and supplies for the upper military posts. No lives were lost.

The Ville du Havre Disaster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Chief Director of the Transatlantic Steamship Company telegraphs concerning the lost steamship Ville du Havre disaster: "The report of the crew of the Loch Earn is absolutely false. The steamer maneuvered correctly, and the officers and crew fully and nobly discharged all their duties, Capt. Surmont especially. The Loch Earn only was in fault."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10—1 a. m.—For New England, increasing pressure, lower temperature, light to fresh northerly to westerly winds, and generally clear weather during the day. For the Middle Atlantic States, lower temperature, with increasing pressure and generally clear weather, except in Northern New York. For the Lower Lake region, and thence southward to Virginia and Tennessee, lower temperature, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain, except in the Lower Lake region, where light rain or snow may prevail. For the Upper Lake region, and thence southwestward to the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy or clear weather and decidedly low temperature. For the Gulf States northeasterly to southwesterly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, light, variable winds and possibly light rain on the coast, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the winter.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nridg	30.61	29	Calm	0	Clear.
Cairo	30.46	40	N., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.51	40	N. E., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.49	31	W., fresh	0	Clear
Davenport	30.55	25	N. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Denver	29.95	5	S. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.40	35	N. W., gentle	0	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.45	19	N. E., gentle	0	Clear.
Escanaba	30.40	31	N. W., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	30.38	—7	S., light	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.22	45	Calm	0	Threatning
Keokuk	30.52	27	N. W., gentle	0	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.43	28	E., fresh	0	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.61	17	S. W., light	0	Clear.
Marquette	30.40	30	W., fresh	0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.54	23	W., fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	30.45	38	W., gentle	0	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 9.—Passengers from the West to-day report snow very deep on a portion of the Central Pacific Railroad, requiring in the Sierra Nevada sections five engines to haul a single train. Still, as yet there has been no delay in connection with the Union Pacific at Ogden. Winter has commenced here in terrible earnest. There are 6 feet of snow in the Wasatch mining canons.

HORTICULTURAL.

Session of the Illinois Society in Champaign, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 9.—The Illinois State Horticultural Society commenced its eighteenth annual session in the Industrial University, in this city, to-day. The attendance is large, many prominent horticulturists of other States being present. A large number of valuable papers have been read, and the session gives promise of unusual interest to the practical horticulturist. The damage to trees the past winter is generally attributed to the severe drouth of the past three years.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 9.—The Illinois State Horticultural Society met here this morning, Vice-President Snedecker occupying the chair until the arrival of the President, M. L. Dunlap. The Rev. O. L. Barler, of Alton, offered prayer. An address of welcome from the Champaign County Society was made by Dr. J. M. Gregory. The President followed by an opening address, reviewing the growth of the past seventeen years; and the Treasurer, J. Huggins, of Woodburn, reported the receipts of the year at a little over $3,000. W. T. Nelson, of Wilmington, reported on the condition of horticulture in the First District, giving valuable statistics. The society will continue in session four days.

WISCONSIN.

Sale of Lands Forfeited for the Non-Payment of Taxes—The Legislative Visiting Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 9.—The annual sale of lands forfeited to the State for the non-payment of dues took place at the Capitol to-day. The attendance was unusually large, the competition brisk, and good prices were obtained. Some 8,900 acres were sold. The sale will conclude to-morrow.

The Legislative Viciting Committee meets Gov. Washburn at his office this evening, to arrange for a tour of inspection of the State charitable and correctional institutions.

FIRES.

At New Britain, Conn.—Three Colored Persons Perish.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—A small house in New Britain was burned last night. A colored man, his wife, and child, burned to death.

OBITUARY.

Charles Macalister.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Charles Macalister, one of the Peabody Trustees, is dead.

ALARM TELEGRAPH FOR FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Common Council last evening, it was decided to supply the city with a fire alarm telegraph. A Chicago firm does the work.

THE ERIE CANAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Board of Canal Forwarders at this port, at their meeting on 'Change to-day, passed resolutions, which were afterwards indorsed by the Board of Trade, asking the State authorities to open the Eastern Division of the Canal, to enable them to get the boats through to tide-water.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—There is a prospect of the Canal being kept open until all the boats bound East can be got through.

IN MEMORIAM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Religious services were held to-day in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, preparatory to the removal to Detroit of the remains of the late Bishop Armitage.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 9.—The funeral of Bishop Armitage will be held at St. John's Church, Detroit, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The meeting in the Cooper Union, last evening, under the auspices of the Catholic Temperance Union of North America, was very large. The Rev. Mr. Byrne, President of the National Union, and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn made the chief addresses.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 9.—To-morrow will occur the dedication of the new main building of the Industrial University, with addresses by Gov. Beveridge, Gen. Eaton, Chief of the Government Bureau of Education, and Dr. Gregory.

STRIKE ENDED.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The long strike at the Iron Mills of this city ended to-day. Twelve hundred men find employment.

WATERTOWN, MASS., LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 9.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 951; sales of choice at $10.00@10.50; extra, $9.00@9.75; first quality, $8.00@8.87½; second quality, $6.00@7.50; third quality, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,002; fair to medium grades ½c off; sheep in lots, $2.50@2.75 each; extra, $4.00@6.50; spring lambs, 5@8c per lb.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Jasper County bids fair to become the champion in the coal business. A large quantity of valuable coal is found a few feet below the surface.

—The municipal election, held in Griggsville on Tuesday of last week, resulted in the selection of a License Board by 18 majority. It was an exciting contest, and a heavy vote was polled.

—C. P. Chapman, of Pittsfield, Pike County, was thrown violently to the ground and horribly, if not fatally, gored by a vicious bull, on Thursday. One of Chapman's arms was broken, and he will probably lose one of his eyes, the ferocious animal having torn most of the flesh from that side of his face with one of his sharp horns.

—F. E. Hinckley, Esq., Receiver and Manager of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, has issued a circular announcing the following appointments: D. H. Conklin, Master of Transportation; T. J. Hudson, General Freight Agent; A. Pickard, General Ticket Agent and Auditor; W. B. McKenna, Master Mechanic.

—One day last week a fine mare, owned by George Hicks, of Indian Creek, was killed in W. C. Smoot's pasture by a vicious boar. On several occasions it was noticed by Mr. Smoot that his king boar "went for" horses and cattle in the pasture where they were all feeding together, and took time by the forelock by taking his own horses out, and notified Mr. Hicks of the danger of losing his mare. The boar cut open the mare's side to such an extent that the entrails dropped out and left her still alive. Some time after condition was discovered, when she was shot to relieve her misery.—*Petersburg Democrat*

—A suit for damages, in which the wife of a well-known citizen was the plaintiff, and a prominent saloon-keeper the defendant, came up before Judge Schell yesterday. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant sold her husband liquor when he was intoxicated, and that he was confined to his bed for some time after in consequence. She now brings suit to recover damages under the new law. Warren & Gilmer appeared for the plaintiff, and E. A. Wheat, and T. H. Brooker for the defendant. As this was a test case it excited considerable interest, and the court-room was thronged with spectators. Prominent among them were a number of the officers and members of the Brewers and Barkeepers' Association. After hearing the evidence the Judge dismissed the case, there being not sufficient evidence to convict him.—*Quincy Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pike's Peak is seen quite distinctly from Las Animas, a distance of 150 miles.

—The advocates of the superiority of women are advised to introduce the rule that women be weighed by Troy weight—like other jewels—and men by avoirdupois. This would give to young men of 20 143 pounds each on the average, and to young women of 20 about 146 pounds each.

—The latest improvement in burglar-proof safes is to line the interior with steel rods which revolve easily. After drilling through the outside casing of the safe the bit will strike one of these rods and be deflected from its course. It will either not take hold or will be broken, thus preventing the lock from being cut out.

—The following is the engineer's statement of the meeting of headings of the Hoosac Tunnel:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HOOSAC TUNNEL,
NORTH ADAMS, Dec. 1, 1873.

At the junction, west of central shaft, made Nov. 27, by blast, at 3:05 p. m., my lines varied by nine-sixteenths of an inch, and levels by 1½ inches.

BENJAMIN D. FROST, Chief Engineer.

—In Vienna, recently, Prof. Hyatt delivered a lecture on mercury, when he exhibited the leg bone of a man whose death had undoubtedly been hastened by that substance. On striking the bone heavily upon the table, out fell thousands of little glittering globules of mercury, which rolled about upon the black surface before him, collecting here and there into drops.

—The question whether a man can talk or not after his tongue has been cut out, has been recently been decided in the affirmative. The *Lancet* describes a case to the point, occurring to the Royal Free Hospital in London. In order to remove an ulcer, the patient's tongue was wholly cut out, leaving the floor of the mouth entire. Within a week he was heard to say distinctly, "I should like some more beef tea."

—The statue of Cavour recently unveiled at Turin represents him standing on a lofty pedestal, robed in Roman garb, with a half-naked woman, signifying Italy, kneeling at his feet, clinging to him in a loving attitude, and holding up to his breast a wreath intended for his brow. On the pedestal and round the main figures are well-grouped allegorical statues, in a variety of attitudes, representing Right and Duty, Progress, and other idealities.

The Laughter-Cure.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A short time since two individuals were lying in one room, very sick, one with brain fever and the other with an aggravated case of the mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever would recover. A gentleman was engaged to watch over night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to administer medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock, and saw that it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak aloud, or to move any portion of his body except his arms; but, seizing a pillow, he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Thus suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his seat, falling to the floor, and awakened both the nurse and fever patient. The incident struck the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed heartily at it for some fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found his patients vastly improved; said he never knew so sudden a turn for the better; and now both are up and well.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Health Infirmary.

DRS. TAYLOR & TEMPLE, formerly of Boston, will soon be permanently located at 110 Honore-st., Chicago, where they have established a Health Infirmary. Doctor Taylor has been in the medical field twenty-three years, and for the last eighteen years has made Chronic Diseases and Organic Complaints a specialty. He restores the blind to sight, and enables the deaf to hear. All rheumatic complaints readily cured; consumptives restored to health, and all female weakness treated with great success. He has over two hundred certificates, which can be seen by calling at his office. The cures have been performed in the last three years. 1. He will not take any case that is incurable. 2. He will not take any case that he cannot benefit. 3. His medicines are purely vegetable. 4. He treats on a new and scientific principle. 5. By having a thorough knowledge of Physiology and Pathology, he is able, in most cases, to locate disease, and describe symptoms without asking questions. And he now takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of this place and all others, that, in order to introduce his new system of treatment, and convince them that most of those diseases hitherto considered incurable can be readily and speedily cured. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. L. P. TAYLOR, M. D., & TEMPLE.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or [illegible] Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT

BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

TABLE SYRUP.

TABLE

SYRUP.

BRADSHAW & WAIT'S LOAF SUGAR DRIPS—the finest Syrup in the market—equal to Maple. Warranted Pure. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Grocers. Office and Refinery, 30 MARKET-ST., Chicago.

WATCHES.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH,

BUY A LADD PATENT STIFFENED

GOLD WATCH CASE,

Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a Case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in Watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the Manufacturers,

J. A. BROWN & CO.,
11 Maiden Lane, New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

IRON AND MANGANESE.

I have several mines of the above minerals and wish to sell one-half interest in them. There is probably no safer business, and none which yields quicker returns with good margins than the working and manufacturing of these minerals, as the demand is unlimited. Location is close to railroads in Tennessee and North Carolina. Apply to T. G. [illegible], P. O. Box [illegible], Atlanta, Ga.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Annual Communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A., F. & A. M., will be held in Oriental Hall, No. 122 La Salle-st., this (Wednesday) evening, Dec. 10, 1873, at [illegible] p. m. All members are requested to be present, as election of officers and other important business will come up. By order C. W. DAY, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. [illegible], K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at [illegible] o'clock, for installation of officers and work on the Order of [illegible]. [illegible] J. C. DICKERSON, [illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

The prominent feature of financial affairs is still the increasing supply of money. The continued rise in prices of Western products is the result of a desire to invest money in something that is still low and may be expected to advance, rather than of any increase of the demand for consumption. Deposits at the banks are steadily increasing, and day by day the aspect of local finances grows more favorable. The pork packers and lumbermen are still the principal borrowers at bank, but as all the mercantile departments of trade are asking for but little accommodation, speculators in grain are getting the use of some of it. In the open market, money is even more plenty than in the banks, and prime commercial paper is very scarce.

New York exchange is plenty at par between banks.

PROSPECTS OF CURRENCY INFLATION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (usually good authority on such subjects) says that "it has been ascertained by a careful canvass that an inflation of the currency is almost certain," and that it is deemed quite certain that the Finance Committee of the Senate will authorize the claimed "$44,000,000 reserve" as a part of the currency. It is stated, however, that while "the members of the Finance Committee of the Senate have all expressed their views on finance either in the Senate or in the newspapers, they do not intend to perfect their bill until January."

We think that if the Committee will defer the completion of their bill until January, the people, as well as those members of Congress who are insane for greenback inflation now, will have time to come to their senses. The temporary issue of the "$44,000,000 reserve" is probably a necessity under the present decrease in the revenue of the Government; but the necessity would never have arisen if it had not been for the impetus given to speculation by the failure of the Government to resume specie payments, or in some way withdraw its repudiated notes from circulation as "money." To authorize an increase of these non-redeemable notes is only preparing another train of circumstances that will culminate in another emergency similar to the present, with its accompanying necessity for another inflation. To deliberately take such a course with our eyes wide open to the fact that we are richer now than we have ever been, is equivalent to claiming that the nation as well as all its individuals are bankrupt, and that we have resolved to "go to the devil."

It is possible, however, that many of the reports of prospective "inflation" arise from schemes to increase National Bank circulation, and, if so, the term "inflation" is a misnomer. The authorization of an increase of National Bank notes does not necessarily imply inflation, and cannot result in inflation unless greenbacks are also increased. The inflation comes from the increase of greenbacks and not from the increase of bank notes. To argue the opposite of this is to ignore the experience of the past. Common sense must show that, if the bank notes are properly secured and the banks are obliged to redeem their notes or forfeit their bonds deposited, they will not issue any more notes than they are sure they can redeem. But the issue of greenbacks affords the banks the means of evading the responsibility of redemption.

Mr. Merriam, of New York, a prominent member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, has, on the whole, as sensible views on the currency question as any man in Congress. He is opposed to any expansion of the currency except by free banking. He favors repeal of the restriction on the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation, the releasing all reserves, and having a reserve deposit equal to 5 per cent of each National Bank's circulation, in the Sub-Treasury. He would then make the New York Sub-Treasury a redeeming agency for $1,000 or its multiple of bank notes. The course of redemption he proposes is like this: A man presenting $1,000 for redemption would probably not have two notes on the same bank, but the Sub-Treasurer would send them to Washington to be sorted, and the banks whose notes were redeemed would be notified at once and their 5 per cent reserve would have to be made good. He would loan greenbacks to National and savings banks, par for par, at 10 per cent interest, at the bank's option of borrowing and returning within a specified time. He thinks the high rate of interest would prevent much business of the kind except at times when a money "squeeze" was threatened or existed.

PRIORITY OF CLAIMS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF DEPOSITORS.

A correspondent sends us the following, which raises an interesting point in regard to the equitable priority of claims of depositors who do *not* receive interest on their deposits, as compared with those who do:

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CALL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

It seems to be the opinion of almost every person that the payment of interest on bank deposits, subject to a check on call, is a great evil, and a fruitful source of wild speculations that seriously injure legitimate business. To prevent such speculation to some extent, it is proposed to amend the National Banking law, so as to prohibit National Banks from paying, and from securing interest on their deposits.

But it is plain that this would remedy the evil in only a small degree, while it would drive many deposits from the National Banks to other institutions and to private bankers.

I would suggest that all classes of banks and bankers can be effectively reached on this question by a simple amendment of the bankrupt law, so as to influence the depositors themselves in this matter. Let it be enacted that any depositor not drawing interest on his deposits shall, in case of the bankruptcy of the bank or banker, be a preferred creditor as against the depositor who may be drawing interest. This would lead most depositors to decline interest, and when parties should become desirous of interest from capital thus lying unproductive to them, they would withdraw it from bank and make their own investments. Such a law would be equitable as regards the depositor drawing interest; for he, to obtain this interest, takes upon himself voluntarily the risk of collecting his claim after the non-interest depositor shall have been fully paid.

It would have the immediate effect to prevent the accumulation in New York of the funds of banks and bankers located in our interior cities and towns. These interior bankers are too prudent to voluntarily take the position of second-class creditors; and, therefore, receiving no interest on their deposits, they would keep in New York only so much money as should be needed for exchange in the regular course of their business.

Or, the Bankrupt law might provide that any depositor drawing interest on his deposits, could not file a petition in bankruptcy against the bank or banker, until sixty days after a failure to honor his checks, instead of the short time in which he could now do it. This would lead many depositors to decline interest. In justice to banks and bankers who pay interest on their deposits, the Bankrupt law should be amended on this point. The depositor receiving interest knows the bank *must* use *his* money, in order to pay him the interest; and, in times of universal stringency, and of panics, the bank should have sixty days' time in which to realize from securities before the interest-drawing depositor could place it in bankruptcy. Such depositor is a kind of quasi-partner, or quasi-stockholder. He is interested in the profits of the banking to the extent of the rate of interest agreed to be paid him; and it is only right that he should allow the bank sufficient time to realize on its investments.

H.

COMMENT.—As far as the National Banks are concerned in the above connection, they could be effectively reached by an amendment to the National Currency act, which should give non-interest-receiving depositors the preference over all others, and there is some reason to think that such a provision would have more effect to prevent the payment of interest on deposits than to pass a law prohibiting the payment of interest altogether. Such an amendment to the national Bankrupt law would take a much wider range, and might give rise to serious complications and conflict of laws. It is plain, however, that the business of banking, whether carried on by incorporated banks or private firms, is of such a special and important character that, if there is to be special legislation at all, on any subjects, banking should be one of them. The liability of a bank or banker to his depositor is of a peculiar kind, which should remove it from the rules of law governing the collection of other debts. In the contraction of all other debts, the creditor has the prospect of a profit, which is the compensation for the risk of loss or delay in collection. The depositor in a bank who does not receive interest on his deposit expects no profit; his sole object in placing his money in the keeping of a banker is, that the greater security than if he kept it in his own safe, and, on the other hand, the banker is sufficiently compensated for the care of it by the use of a portion of the average balance in his hands, by loaning it out in such a way as to be readily called in. But a deposit of funds on which interest is paid is, in fact, a loan to the bank or banker. The depositor of money in a bank on such terms receives an exceptional compensation, and, in equity, he should also take some exceptional risk as a creditor.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117¾	118¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	[illegible]	111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	[illegible]	113¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	113½	114
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116¾	117¼@117¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	117	117¼@117¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	117¼	117¼@117¾
10-40s	109¾	110¼@110¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110	110½@111
U. S. currency 6s	110	110½@111
Gold (full weight)	108¾	109¼
Gold coupons	108¾	109¼
Eastern exchange, (counter rates)	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	109¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108¾@109¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The export of produce for the week ending to-day was $5,170,064.

The customs receipts were $329,000.

The Treasury disbursed $388,000.

Legal tenders increased $1,000,000 to-day.

Money was easy at 5@6c, the banks lending on call more freely than at any time since the panic. Currency is coming from the West freely, but flowing South.

Gold ranged at 109¼@109½, closed at 109¼. The carrying rate was 3 per cent gold.

The clearings were $25,000,000.

Sterling was dull, steady; 60-days, 108¼; sight, 109¾.

State bonds were quiet.

Governments were strong, but little doing.

Stocks were irregular, generally higher, particularly in low-priced stocks. Pacific Mail advanced from 29¾ to 31¾, with large dealings. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Wabash, St. Paul, Northwestern, and Ohio were unusually active, and closed at an advance of 1@2¾. Vanderbilt stocks were less active than usual with a slight decline in early dealings, and recovered later. The market closed strong at the highest prices of the day. The stock sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 180,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 66,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Wabash, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Ohios, 12,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 9,000 Northwestern.

Sterling—108½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	117¼
Coupons, '62	111¾	Coupons, '68	117
Coupons, '64	113¾	10-40s	109¾
Coupons, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	110¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	New 5s	109¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	24
Tennessees, new	77¼	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	68	St. Paul pfd	63
Western Union	73¾	Wabash	53¾
Quicksilver	27¾	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	90	Ft. Wayne	88
Wells Fargo	72	Terre Haute	11
American Express	58¾	Terre Haute pfd	26¾
United States Ex	65¼	Chicago & Alton	98
Pacific Mail	40¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
New York Central	94¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¼
Erie	46¾	C., C. & C.	71¼
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	94¾
Harlem	120¼	Lake Shore	76
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	26¾
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	98¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	69	Union Pacific stock	31¼
Northwestern	54¾	Union Pacific bonds	82¾
Northwestern pfd	78¾	Central Pacific	93¾
Rock Island	97¾	Del. & Lack	99¾
N. J. Central	98¾	B., H. & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	40¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on yesterday:

CITY PROPERTY.

Washington st, 40½ ft w of Fifth av, n f, 40½x100 ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $41,000. Barnum Blake to John M. Bostwick.

Warren av, s w cor of Robey st, n f, 56x124 ft, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $10,000.

Lot on First st, s e of Black Hawk st, and 133 ft s w of Clybourn av, s e f, 20x70 ft, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $650.

Mohawk st, 168 ft n of Linden st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $650.

Sholto st, 188¾ ft s of Harrison st, e f, 24x94¾ ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,300.

Mary st, between Hickory st and Archer av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $600.

Spruce st, 237 ft e of Laflin st, n f, 24x111 ft, dated April 7; consideration, $850.

Pierce av, 292 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $500.

West Erie st, 25 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 24x70 ft, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $9,000.

Clinton st, 141 8-10 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x100 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $3,000.

Halsted st, n e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 45x124½ ft, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $3,650.

Western av, 82 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 25x125 6-10 ft, and other property, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $2,200.

Lots 21 to 23, in Crane's Block 6, United States Bank Addition, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $12,000.

West Erie st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, 48x121 5-12 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $1,800.

Fifth av, near n w cor of Harrison st, e f, undivided ¼ of 20½ ft, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $1,800.

Ashland av, bet Harrison and York sts, w f, Lots 7 and 8, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $17,500.

Loomis st, 150 ft s of Monroe st, e f, 77x125 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $17,325.

West Van Buren st, s e corner of Sacramento st, n f, 27 9-10x100 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $1,200.

Vernon av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, e f, 33¾ ft to alley, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $4,700.

Park av, near n e corner of Leavitt st, s f, 61 ft to alley, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $12,500.

Stanton av, near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 33x132 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $2,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

State st, near Fiftieth st, w f, 24x160 3-10 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $2,000.

E ½ Lot 13, in Block 23, Kimberk's Addition to Hyde Park, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 23 and 24 in Block 2 of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $800.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1873.	Receipts 1872.	Shipments 1873.	Shipments 1872.
Flour, brls	21,425	10,352	12,262	7,360
Wheat, bu	171,050	59,360	63,002	16,834
Corn, bu	19,400	82,479	1,523	5,146
Oats, bu	28,190	40,430	29,134	24,368
Rye, bu	2,890	4,317	....	2,461
Barley, bu	16,430	21,485	8,759	10,089
Grass seed, lbs	17,910	28,210	20,072	20,570
Flax seed, lbs	36,600	47,780	23,747	41,000
Broom-corn, lbs	4,300	22,800	270	....
Cured meats, lbs	1437,790	498,650	2934,949	2408,355
Beef, brls	163	....	20	....
Pork, brls	951	....	648	2,166
Lard, lbs	159,990	104,640	110,800	660,615
Tallow, lbs	33,302	21,380	57,911	55,[illegible]
Butter, lbs	105,096	72,207	....	....
Dressed hogs, No	339	653	579	1,109
Live hogs, No	28,476	17,418	3,513	4,003
Cattle, No	2,898	2,317	744	892
Sheep, No	495	636	....	185
Hides, lbs	217,824	204,040	150,055	165,563
Highwines, brls	312	110	151	294
Wool, lbs	21,450	171,25[illegible]	....	48,490
Potatoes, bu	3	725	300	....
Lumber, m feet	162	636	607	1,359
Shingles, m	70	160	707	492
Lath, m	....	573	49	80
Salt, brls	5,735	612	1,665	1,535

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 9,137 bu wheat; 4,877 bu corn; 2,434 bu oats; 1,193 bu rye; 6,648 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 262 cars wheat; 41 cars corn; 15 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 20 cars barley. Total, 341 cars, or 122,000 bu.

An appropriate Shakspearean soliloquy for the shorts:

Can such things be,
And overcome us, like a summer's cloud
Without our special wonder?

The leading produce markets were again speculatively active to-day, and grain advanced further, but in an irregular, uncertain way, while pork products were rather weak. The situation was just that kind of one which is generally experienced when the markets are on the turn; and a great many operators were undecided what to do; while the scalping process was resorted to much more than usual—the transactions which were not in settlement being generally made with an intention to turn ⅛c per bu of profit within a few minutes.

The receipts of grain continue small, except in wheat, and a considerable proportion of our wheat arrivals simply pass through the city, being billed direct from other points to Eastern markets. This is the principal reason of the late radical advance in the prices of grain, which thus far fails to bring it forward in greater volume. The New York and Liverpool markets were quoted stronger to-day; but they have not advanced at the same rate as our own, and we are generally above the point at which it will pay to ship to New York. The movement of hogs and hog products is simply prodigious; our receipts of hogs since the 1st of January being 34 per cent greater than during the same time in 1872; and the excess of receipts over shipments is some 1,770,000 head of hogs, showing that that number has been packed in the city, or gone into city consumption since last New Year's Day; while the difference for the whole of 1872 was only 1,417,000 head of live hogs.

Dry goods were moving on a liberal scale at about previous quotations,—a slight advance in one or two brands of sheetings being the only changes noted. Our leading jobbers report their sales in excess of the corresponding period last year, while collections are coming forward quite promptly, and the general situation is regarded with satisfaction. In the grocery market no important changes were developed. Fair activity again prevailed in the different departments, and the firm feeling prevalent for some time past has in no degree abated. There was less excitement in coffees, but there was no let up in prices; on the contrary, Java grades were marked up another ¼c—now quoted at 34@34½c for Old Government, and at 32@33½c for No. 1. Sugars and sirups continue active and firm, as do also teas, rice, and spices. The butter market was reported fairly active on local and Eastern account at firm and unchanged prices. Cheese remains quiet and steady at 11@13c for Western factory, and at 13@13½c for New York do. There was no change in the canned goods market, trade continuing dull, with prices firm. Stocks are small, and under a good demand there would no doubt be a pretty general advance. The dried fruit trade was fair at former prices. Fish remain steady as previously quoted. In the oil market a liberal amount of sales was accomplished at very full prices. The only quotable change was an advance of 5c in lard oil—caused by the continued upward movement in the price of the raw material. Carbon is firmer. Pig iron, paints, wood, and coal were unchanged. The lumber market remains quiet and without noticeable change. A few small orders are received from the interior each day, but aside from this there is little doing. The metal market was unchanged, being quiet but firm. Iron and nails met with a light inquiry at former prices. A fair average trade was reported in drugs, and prices are uniformly steady, except iodine, which has declined 25c per lb, while camphor and citric acid have advanced. Wool remains firm, and stocks are very light. The broom corn or hop markets were without change of importance. Seeds were very firm to-day at an advance of 5@10c for Hungarian and timothy, and other descriptions were held firmly, with active inquiry and light offerings. Hay, potatoes and hides were unchanged. The poultry markets continues dull.

Highwines were in fair demand, and a shade firmer, in sympathy with a reported stronger feeling in New York, but there was no quotable advance. Sales were reported of 150 brls in three lots, at 90c per gallon. At the close there were buyers at 90c.

Dressed hogs were active, but chiefly for future delivery, as the receipts were too small to permit anything like a market for cash lots, the only sales of which were 82 head choice, for shipment (average 272 lbs) at $5.75, and 58 soft at $5.50 per 100 lbs. Sales for future delivery were reported of 1,500 head seller December, 500 seller December and January, and 1,000 seller to the 15th of January, all at $4.50. It was also rumored that 500 were sold seller December and January at $5.75.

Provisions were active and weak, but much steadier than yesterday. Mess pork really fell off last evening, being sold for February on the call at $14.65, and afterwards at $14.25. To-day it averaged about the same as the last-named figure, till near the close, and then receded 37½c further on options. Lard fell off fully ⅛c per lb under heavy offerings, while meats were very dull and nearly ⅛c per lb lower, though they were already relatively cheaper than pork and lard. Live hogs were again quoted 10c per 100 lbs higher, with an active demand, both for packing and for shipment, but several parties who had bought options in pork and lard during the recent advance became afraid that the excitement has overreached itself, and some were so confident of a speedy decline that they were free sellers on the short side, forcing down quotations nearly to those of Saturday. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.50@14.60; do seller January, $14.65@14.70; do seller February, $14.85@14.95; do seller March, $15.50@15.75; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.00@8.10; do seller January, $8.20@8.25; do seller February, $8.45@8.50; do seller March, 8⅝c asked. Green hams at 8@8¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9⅛c. Green shoulders at 4⅝@4¾c; rough sides, 6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¼@6⅜c; do short clear, 6½c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5@5⅛c for shoulders, 6¼@6⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅝c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅛c; do Cumberlands, 6⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅝@6⅞c; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; do long cut hams, 8⅝@9c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $21.50@22.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (new) cash or seller the month at $15.00; 1,000 brls do seller January at $15.12½; 500 brls do at $15.00; 250 brls do at $14.75; 1,500 brls do seller February at $15.50; 1,000 brls do at $15.30; 2,750 brls do at $15.25; 500 brls do at $15.12½; 500 brls do at $15.00; 250 tcs lard at $8.15; 1,000 tcs do at 8⅛c; 50 tcs do at 8c; 300 tcs do at 7⅛c loose; 250 tcs lard seller January at 8⅛c; 500 tcs do at 8⅛c; 250 tcs do at $8.22½; 850 tcs do seller February at 8⅝c; 100 tcs do at $8.55; 1,750 tcs do at 8½c; 500 tcs do seller March at 8⅝c; 50,000 lbs green shoulders at $4.92½; 50,000 lbs do at $4.90; 60,000 lbs do at 4⅞c; 250,000 lbs shoulders, buyer first half February, at 5⅜c; 250,000 lbs do on private terms; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 7c; 250 boxes do (37 lbs) at 7c; 5,000 pcs and 160,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 5,000 pcs do at 8c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7⅛c; 2,000 pcs do (20 lbs) at 7c; 100 boxes long cut hams (20 lbs) at 9c.

Flour was in moderate request for Minnesota spring extras, other grades being neglected, and several of the sales made were on direct order, leaving but a light local inquiry for anything. Prices were unchanged, except on buckwheat flour, which was quoted 25c lower. The receipts are now large, and for this reason dealers have not been able to mark up prices in keeping with the recent advance in wheat. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Golden Chit) at $8.00; 50 brls do (Wis.) at $6.50; 50 brls spring extras (patent) at $8.00; 100 brls do at $5.85; 150 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.25; 1,130 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls buckwheat at $8.75; 25 brls do at $8.50. Total, 1,905 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.25
Red winters	5.75 @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.00
Common do	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.00
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was active and irregular, averaging ⅝c higher than yesterday, but closing only ⅛c higher. Liverpool was quoted 6d per quarter higher, and New York as being held some 5c higher, but the strength of our market seems to have been exhausted yesterday, as it was undoubtedly that rise which stimulated the advance elsewhere. The demand for cash wheat was fair, for shipment to fill shorts, to carry into next month against options, and to use in our local mills, yet there was such a readiness to sell that prices receded to 1⅛c below the January option,—which was kept up by the demand from the shorts. Holders of cash lots were evidently inclined to sell out on what they considered to be the top of the bulge, while there were very few who were willing to sell short for future delivery, and take the risk of loss from a further rise. Hence the feeling was an undecided one, very little confidence being expressed in regard to a movement either way. Our stock has increased 171,519 bu during last week, but it is not considered likely to advance at that rate during the remainder of the winter, as a much better shipping movement is looked for. Seller January opened at $1.12¼, declined to $1.11½, rose to $1.14½, receded to $1.12¾, advanced to $1.13, and fell off to $1.12¼, closing firmer at $1.13. Seller the month sold at $1.10⅝@1.12½, and cash No. 2 spring at $1.11@1.12¼, both closing at $1.11½. Seller February sold at $1.14½@1.16½, closing at $1.15½. No. 1 spring was steady at $1.15, with a nominal premium of ½c for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.08, and rejected do at $1.02½. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 spring, part Northwestern, at $1.15; 11,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.12⅛; 53,200 bu do at $1.12; 16,600 bu do at $1.11¾; 20,600 bu do at $1.11½; 1,200 bu do at $1.11⅜; 8,400 bu do at $1.11¼; 2,400 bu do at $1.11; 7,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.07½; 2,000 bu do at $1.07; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.03; 400 bu do at at $1.02½; 1,200 bu do at $1.02. Total, 138,400 bu.

Corn was less active and irregularly stronger, averaging 1⅝@2c higher than yesterday, though very unsteady. The receipts were again small, and a firmer tone reported from the British and New York markets caused a rather urgent demand here, while there was very little offered in the early part of the session. After the advance had been established, holders became more willing sellers, and a portion of the advance was lost. There was very little demand for shipment, and till noon not much had been done except in settlement of January options, after which there was a rather brisk opening up of new accounts under the receipt of numerous buying orders, many of which were from the country. The market has ruled very strong during the past week, the advance averaging about 1c per day since last Tuesday. The principal cause for this is the fact that country holders are not disposed to sell at current prices, and do not send in their corn, while only a few are willing to sell for May delivery at a premium of 7c per bu over current rates. This has stimulated to a large speculative demand under the impression that prices are going still higher, owing to the short crop; and there are rather free sellers, who operate under the impression that the saving of the farmers on hog feeding, and otherwise more carefully handling, will fully compensate for the decreased yield. Seller January opened at 51⅛c, advanced to 53⅛c, receded to 52⅛c, rose to 53⅝c, fell back to 52c, and closed at 52½c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 51⅛@53⅛c, closing at 52½c. Seller February was little better than nominal at 1c above January. Seller May sold at 58@60c, closing at about 59c. High mixed commanded about ⅛c premium over No. 2. Rejected closed at 51½c for old, and 49½@50c for new. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu high mixed at 52½c; 5,000 bu No. 2 at 53⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 53⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 53⅛c; 8,200 bu do at 53c; 6,600 bu do at 52⅞c; 24,000 bu do at 52⅝c; 25,200 bu do at 52½c; 2,000 bu do at 52¼c; 5,000 bu do at 52⅛c; 27,600 bu do at 52c; 5,000 bu do at 51⅞c; 1,200 bu rejected at 52⅛c; 800 bu do at 52c; 2,000 bu do at 51c; 1,600 bu do, new, at 50c. Total, 147,000 bu.

Oats were less active, and averaged 2c higher. The market opened very strong, under the general issue, at 40c for cash or seller the month, and advanced to 40⅝c, being very nearly the highest price touched during the Chandler corner, and which has never since been approached till now. Under more liberal offerings the market eased down to 39⅛c at the close. Seller January sold at 39½@40⅝c, closing at about 39⅝c. Rejected was quiet at 37c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅛c; 3,000 bu do at 40½c; 7,800 bu do at 40c; 1,800 bu do at 39⅞c; 1,200 bu do at 39½c; 600 bu rejected at 37c. Total, 22,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but 2@3c higher, under a good demand, and very sparse offerings. The inquiry was understood to be on European account. Cash sales were limited to 2,800 bu No. 2 at 80c; and 1,200 bu do at 79c. The market closed firm at 80c. Other grades were unmentioned.

Barley was quiet and irregular. No. 2 was little better than nominal at 3c decline, at $1.46 cash; not being wanted. No. 3 was in fair request for local consumption, and firm at yesterday's prices, at $1.03 for receipts in the Rock Island, and $1.05@1.06 in other houses. Rejected was unchanged, at 90c in Rock Island Elevator, and 91@93c elsewhere. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.46; 2,000 bu No. 3 at $1.06; 2,000 bu do at $1.05¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04; 800 bu do at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu rejected at 93c; 800 bu do at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 600 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00, on track, 400 bu do at $1.18, delivered. Total, 12,200 bu.

The following are the poolings of the official statement of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Dec. 6, 1873.	Nov. 29, 1873.	Dec. 7, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	1,403	1,403	765
No. 3 winter	310	310	1,635
Rejected winter	279	279	....
No. 1 spring	4,883	7,705	13,485
No. 2 spring	195,797	179,459	437,651
No. 3 spring	46,975	35,329	114,000
No. 1 N. W. spring	43,925	44,715	3,371
No. 2 N. W. spring	261,226	114,248	7,327
Rejected spring	21,339	21,123	24,027
No grade spring	584	611	39
Total	576,701	405,182	602,320
CORN.			
White	4,064	4,064	....
Yellow	31,688	31,688	6,380
No. 1	60,237	60,237	25,606
High mixed	174,077	160,559	....
No. 2	618,596	579,478	682,044
Rejected	57,071	51,150	26,547
No. 2 kiln-dried	....	....	3,191
No grade	2,412	2,412	362
Total	948,145	889,558	744,130
OATS.			
No. 1	5,475	5,475	2,767
No. 2 white	42,337	41,530	....
No. 2	135,292	134,745	617,654
Rejected	53,131	51,198	52,981
No grade	3,951	1,538	....
Total	240,186	234,486	673,402
RYE.			
No. 1	1,608	1,608	3,003
No. 2	51,393	32,864	152,703
Rejected	570	1,562	3,121
No grade	100	100	....
Total	53,671	36,134	158,837
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	216,341	197,679	200,339
No. 3	174,355	166,676	57,375
Rejected	17,588	24,467	19,937
No grade	443	937	....
Total	409,183	390,215	276,657

Total of all kinds of grain 2,227,886 bu. This is an increase during the week of 171,519 bu wheat; 58,557 bu corn; 5,700 bu oats; 17,537 bu rye; and 18,968 bu barley. Total increase, 272,281 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

DEC. 9.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast, 6d dearer. Cargoes on passage or for prompt shipment—Wheat firm and corn upward tendency. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 58s 6d@59s 6d. Good cargoes of American mixed corn off coast, 35s 6d@36s; for shipment in January and February, 34s 6d@35s; on passage or for prompt shipment, 34s 65d, Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn strong.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—11 a.m.—Flour, 28@29s. Winter wheat 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d; white, 13s 3d@13s 6d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s 3d@35 6d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LATER—2 p. m.—Lard, 40s. Rest unchanged. Receipts wheat last three days, 52,000 qrs, 31,000 American.

PROVISIONS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Dec. 2, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	200	....	3,451,982	331,991	50,000
London	....	....	....	28,020	....
Glasgow	384	....	651,150	4,500	211,162
Bristol	200	....	315,214	35,015	651,169
Cardiff	445	....	64,661	....	111,780
Hamburg	260	609,120	327,677	36,989	....
Bremen	50	....	61,980	1,900	....
Rotterdam	39	197,186	137,935	....	434,990
Antwerp	....	531,757	....	....	....
Havre	8	456,169	486,903	....	241,217
Marseilles	....	186,135	41,722	....	155,249
West Indies	2,907	233,395	127,358	19,069	467
B. Guiana	327	12,500	29,912	4,617	....
C. America	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
Mexico	....	....	1,170	392	....
Venezuela	....	5,000	1,690	....	....
Brasil	....	24,760	1,840	534	....
Africa	48	2,412	7,185	115	....
Japan	20	....	....	....	....
Total	5,06[illegible]	[illegible],278,434	5,188,359	501,595	1,856,217
Previous week	4,112	[illegible],208,575	4,965,595	1,029,466	929,905
Week Nov. 18	5,49[illegible]	[illegible],519,656	3,600,562	520,877	1,908,824
Week Nov. 11	4,26[illegible]	[illegible],614,967	3,756,091	1,204,233	1,049,997
Week Nov. 4	2,76[illegible]	[illegible],301,688	2,356,197	541,693	815,167
Cor. week '72	2,37[illegible]	[illegible],190,208	3,640,473	272,490	347,328

And butter, 58,622 lbs; beef, 1,750 pkgs; stearine, 102,908 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to Dec. 2, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	21,716	13,294	11,968	6,883
Beef, brls, tcs	11,572	9,742	14,779	12,904
Lard, lbs	14,872,320	18,842,256	14,734,183	4,625,928
Bacon, lbs	19,866,734	13,689,306	14,321,818	2,270,444
Butter, lbs	341,308	386,709	653,090	112,316
Cheese, lbs	3,797,864	3,258,081	4,292,521	4,529,040
Tallow, lbs	6,570,104	3,326,437	7,012,395	1,441,961

OUR LAKE MARINE.

Mr. J. M. Goodwin, of Cleveland, has prepared a statement of the American merchant marine of the lakes at the close of 1872, which is the only sensible exhibit we have yet seen. We extract the following:

Sailing Vessels—Schooner scows, 130; schooners, 1,081; brigs, 27; barks, 117; sloops, 53; yachts, 12. Total, 1,420.

Steam Vessels—Screws, 456; paddles, 89; tugs, 63; steamers, 56; steam yachts, 6. Total steam vessels, 670. Aggregate number of vessels, 2,090.

ST. LOUIS COMMERCE.

The St. Louis *Democrat* tells a melancholy story about the commerce of that city, from which we extract the following:

It is evident enough that in very many departments of the trade, industries, and commerce of St. Louis will not present a flattering showing for the year 1873, now so near its termination. Many causes besides the late financial embarrassment have contributed to bring this result about. The receipts of corn to date have been 7,212,343 bu, against 9,273,851 bu for the corresponding time last year. Here is a falling off of 2,061,538 bu, and at the close of the year the difference will be still greater. Receipts of wheat to date foot up 5,484,439 bu, against 5,502,212 bu for the same time last year. Receipts of flour to date have been 1,156,040 brls, against 1,167,398 brls as compared with the receipts during the same time of 1872. The receipts of oats to date have been 5,103,679 bu, against 5,227,659 bu for same time last year, revealing a shrinkage of 123,990 bu. Receipts of barley have been 1,008,239 bu, against 1,201,117 bushels same time last year. Receipts of rye to date, 306,986 bu, against 365,800 bu same time last year. Receipts of potatoes to date have been 666,421 bu, against 1,292,452 bu to same date last year. There is a decrease in wool, in tallow, in sugar, in pig iron, in onions, in lard, in hemp, hay, gunny bags, in furs and peltries, in dried fruit, in corn meal, in coffee, in cheese, in bran, beef, beans, and apples.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, closing the same as on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.13@1.13¾ seller January, closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate request and steady, closing at 52½c cash, and selling at 52¼@52⅝c for January, closing at 52⅛c. Mess pork was steady, with sales of 500 brls at $14.90 for February. Lard was easier, selling (500 tcs) at 8⅝c seller February.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

ALCOHOL—Quotable firm at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans are in fair request for shipment and firm. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.40.

BAGGING—There is nothing new to note in connection with this market. Business is very quiet, and bids fair to continue so for some time to come, but prices are now really low, and are believed to be on a firm basis; hence, stocks, which are moderate, are held with confidence. Burlaps are in fair request for the season, and gunnies also are moving with some freedom at steady prices. Wool sacks remain inactive. We quote: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 29½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—There has been no material change since our last review. A few small orders are being received each day, generally for the lower and medium grades of corn, but, aside from this, there is little doing, and prices remain the same, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Remain quiet. Occasionally a few small orders are received, but the market is, generally speaking, quiet. Prices are as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℔ brl; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00 Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There has been a good degree of activity in the butter trade throughout the past week, and the market has presented a firm, healthy tone. There is no considerable surplus of any grade, while of good to choice qualities the market is kept bare. In addition to the requirements of local consumers, there is a steady, liberal demand for table grades for shipment to New York and Boston, and sales are readily effected at 27@30c. In a small way, fancy grades command as high as 31@32c. We quote: Choice yellow, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@23c.

CANNED GOODS—There is not a single new feature to note in connection with this market. There is still an absence of anything resembling activity in the demand, but the general market remains very firm, while in some lines there is a tendency to advance, owing to light supplies. Quotations are as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.25@ 2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	3.60@ 3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Raspberries	2.75@ 3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.10
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb, new	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@ 2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@ 1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@ 2.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.90@ 4.25

CHEESE—The situation of the cheese market remains unchanged in any essential particular. A steady moderate demand exists at prices that have been current for a month past, and at the moment there are no indications of any immediate change in either direction. Stocks are light, but equal present requirements. We repeat our list: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The extremely low prices prevalent for the past fortnight have greatly stimulated the demand for soft coals, and the market is now working firmer. Hard varieties remain quiet and steady. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $6.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Although the offerings of packers' goods have been large, they have not been more than sufficient to meet the demand, which has been very active, and prices during the week have advanced, and are now strong, though tierces are scarcely as firm to-day. Stock is also very firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.75@1.85; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.90@1.95; flour barrels, 43@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.5 @11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 800 pork barrels at $1.85.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is fair, and prices are uniformly steady for most articles in the list, excepting iodine, which is 25c off. Citric acid and gum camphor have advanced a trifle. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.50 @ 1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30 @ 35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56 @ 60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25 @ 30
Assafoetida, lb	45 @ 50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @ 1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90 @ 1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25 @ 30
Blue-vitriol, lb	14 @ 16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz	4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50 @ 1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @ 50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @ 1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25 @ 1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30 @ 35
Gum Arabic, picked	50 @ 70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @ 30
Gum camphor, lb	32 @ 37
Gum opium, lb	8.75 @ 9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60 @ 70
Glue, white, lb	45 @ 55
Iodine, lb	8.50 @ 8.75
Lye, conc, case	8.00 @ 8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00 @ 6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @ 6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.50 @ 2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25 @ 5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	50 @ 55
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @
Potassium, iod., lb	6.00 @ 6.25
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @ 2.65
Red precip., lb	1.70 @ 1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.70 @ 1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.25 @ 1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3½@
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15 @ 1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12 @ 13
Sulphur, lb	4½@ 6

EGGS—Fresh have been in moderate supply and request, at 23@24c. Pickled are slow at 15@20c.

FEATHERS—Are in fair request, and geese feathers have advanced recently. We quote: Good to prime live geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Dealers express themselves as well pleased with the situation of this market, a steady, fair demand existing, while prices rule steady and uniform. Stocks are now in good shape, both lake and salt-water descriptions being in ample supply. We repeat our quotations of a week ago, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There has been a liberal amount of trading in domestic and foreign dried fruits and nuts since our last weekly review, and the market has maintained a firm tone throughout. In values the changes have been few and unimportant. Following are the prices current: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 8@9c; Turkish prunes, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, 2.70@2.80; raisins, new, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7¾c; old do, 6¼@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9¼@10c; Michigan quarters, 8¼@9½c; Westerndo, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6¼@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7¼c.

FURS—The receipts continue light, and there is little doing. Following are the quotations for Western furs: Northern skins are worth from 15 to 30 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 25c; do No. 3, 15c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12½c; do winter, 14c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 50c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, $1.25; do No. 3, 50c; do No. 4, 25c; do No. 1, small prairie, 75c; do No. 2, 50c; do No. 3, 25c; do No. 4, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1, cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@50.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 6c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 30c; deerskin, in hair, gray, per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—Trade has been confined chiefly to supplying the local dealers, who buy only as necessity requires. Prices are given below: Lemons, $8.00@9.00 per box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Since the date of our last weekly review there has been some improvement in the grocery market, both in the character of the demand and in prices. The greatest activity has been in coffees and sugars, and both of those staples are materially higher, the advance in the former reaching fully 1½c per lb, while the latter is up a ¼c on all grades. Sirups are selling freely and are firm, with a tendency to advance. Rice, candles, spices, and in fact nearly every article in the list is, at the moment, firmer. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37@37½c; O. G. Java, 34@34½c; Java, No. 2, 32@32½c; fancy Rio, 28½@28¾c; choice do, 28@28½c; prime Rio, 27½@27¾c; good do, 26½@27c; common do, 25¾@26½c; roasting do, 24¾@25½c; Singapore Java, 30@31c; Costa Rica, fancy, 28½@29c; do, prime, 27½@28c; Maracaibo, 27½@27¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¼@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10¼@10⅜c; extra C, 10¼@10⅜c; C No. 2, 9¾@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9¾@9⅞c; prime do, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 9@9¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9⅝c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¼@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There has been little inquiry for shipment, and trade has been mostly local. The unpleasant weather reduced the offerings of loose hay, which caused a little firmer feeling in that department, but pressed has been in liberal supply. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There has been little change. The demand has been fair and the market tolerably steady, at the range given, with liberal offerings. We quote: Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Brewers are buying only for immediate consumption, and prices remain about the same, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

IRON AND STEEL—There has been very little change, the condition of the market being substantially the same as last week. Trade is light, and prices are shaded more or less when large lots are wanted. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	℔ lb
Toe calk steel	15c	℔ lb
Sleigh shoe steel	8c	℔ lb
Cutter shoe steel	9c	℔ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)	10c	℔ lb

LEATHER—The leather market begins to show signs of returning activity, and a better, firmer feeling is gradually developing. Stocks are moderate and are steadily held at the quotations given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℔ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	35@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.55@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The yard trade is moderate at former prices. The receipts for the week are: 2,382 m lumber, 4,545 m shingles. Shipments: 5,659 m lumber, and 4,322 m shingles. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@30.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The tone of the market is for the better, and all metals are firm. The volume of business is still small, but quotations are sustained. Probably tin plate will advance soon, as it has already in New York. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—The trade continues light, but prices have been tolerably steady at $4.37½ rates as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.37½; 8d do, $4.62½; do 6d, $4.87½; 4d and 5d do, $5.12½; 3d do, $5.87½; 3d do, fine, $7.37½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The leading oils have been fairly active during the past week, and as a rule the market is firmer than on the date of our last review. This is notably the case with lard and carbon oils, the former of which has advanced 5c, in sympathy with lard. Carbon is higher at the East, and in this market the tendency is in the same direction. We now quote: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17; naphtha, common, 14c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull at about former quotations, a slight advance in English vermilion being the only noticeable change. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00
Fancy brands	9.00@10.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	13.50@15.00
American	11.00@11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.50
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.65@ 1.70
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4c

PIG IRON—Trade continues dull, with little or no fluctuation in values. The few orders received are promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off, and there has been little trading in car-lots. The stocks in store are quite large, and there is only a fair retail trade, the market remaining steady at $1.15 for peachblows and $1.00@1.10 for peerless.

POULTRY AND GAME—This market is still in an unsatisfactory condition. Choice fresh poultry or game has sold at the outside prices, but the offerings consisted chiefly of old stock which has been on sale for a long time, and much of it is now being condemned. The weather for the past week has been very unfavorable for poultry. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.00; geese, live, $8.00@9.00; do dressed, $6.00@8.00; fresh dressed turkeys, 6@9c; prairie chickens, $2.75@3.00; partridges, $2.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; venison saddles, or hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 7@8c; rabbits, $1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—A decided improvement in the demand for seeds has occurred in the last few days, and, under light stocks, prices for timothy, clover, flax, and Hungarian have advanced. Timothy was more active and firm to-day and 10c higher, at $2.70@2.90; Hungarian advanced 5@10c, quotable at 70@75c; millet active at 55@60c; clover was nominal at $5.00@5.25 flax at $1.60. We note sales of 1 car and 26 bags timothy at $2.90; 1 car and 75 bags at $2.85; 161 bags at $2.80; 22 bags at $2.80; 33 bags at $2.75; 11 bags at $2.75; 193 bags Hungarian at 75c; 100 bags at 70c; 175 bags millet at 60c; 100 bags do at 57½c; 44 bags at 55c.

SALT—Continues active and firm. Fine Onondaga and Saginaw has advanced 10c per brl during the week. Following are the prices current: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C. $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Are more active and firm. Interior merchants are now ordering freely, and the present tendency of prices is upward. We make no change in our list, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.30; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in steady, moderate request, and remains without important change in values. We quote: FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in small demand at the following quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Eastern dealers have been in the market this week and bought quite freely, so that stocks have been reduced to a very low point. The market is firm, and prices a trifle higher than a week ago. Some very choice fine washed fleece has been sold at 45c, but this is perhaps an outside price. The receipts are moderate:

Tub, washed, prime	47@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Coarse, washed	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Super and extra pulled	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following is the new freight tariff, adopted this week:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 65	$1.30	65	[illegible]
New York	60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Portland	70	1.40	70	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	55	1.10	55	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	55	1.10	55	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	55	1.10	55	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	67	1.34		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	35	70	35	[illegible]
Wheeling	40	80	40	[illegible]
Cleveland	25	50	25	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	35	70	35	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	
Norfolk, Va.	63	1.25		
Wilmington, N. C.	80	1.45		
Charleston, S. C.	82	1.64		
Petersburgh and Richmond	70	1.40	70	

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	D'd hogs per 100 lbs.	Poultry and game per 100 lbs.	Wool, per 100 lbs.
To New York	$.85	$1.25	[illegible]
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	[illegible]
To Boston	.90	1.35	[illegible]

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.,) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

The week under review has been one of fair activity in this department of trade, and a better feeling has been developed. This is not only the case with prints, bleached and brown cottons, cambrics, and corset-jeans, but is true of nearly all department goods, and while as yet there has been no material advance save in a few of the favorite brands, the tendency at the moment, both in standard cottons and woolens, is unmistakably upward. The panic, and the consequent stringency of the money market, and the prolonged season of inactivity in trade, depressed values much below their legitimate level, and the present upward movement, therefore, is but the natural, and, consequently, healthy, reaction. Among the more important changes noted during the past week were an advance of a ½c in Augusta, Nashville, Medford, and Nonpareil brown cottons; a ½c in Dwight Star, Lawrence and Mohawk fine browns; a ½c in Fruit of the Loom and Green bleached cottons, and a ½c in Naumkeag, Pequot, and Androscoggin corset-jeans. The carpet-trade continues reasonably active, with prices comparatively steady. Below are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Mystic River	10½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Mackinaw	9
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Great Falls E, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9½	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9½
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	9
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	9½
Augusta	10½	Empire State	8½
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	11½	Nonpareil	7½
Medford	11	Granite, B	8½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	13 c	Indian Orchard, C	10 c
Nashua R, 36-in	11½	Indian Orchard, BB	9
Nashua O, 33-in	10½	Indian Orchard, W	8½
Pepperell E, 40-in	11½	Dwight Star, 4-4	13
Pepperell R, 36-in	10½	Continental C	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	9½	Lawrence S	9
Pepperell N, 30-in	8½	Newmarket A	10
Salisbury E	11	Massachusetts B B	10
Salisbury R	10	Nevada A	9½
Salisbury O	9	Massachusetts E	9½
Salisbury N	8	Portsmouth P	6½
Indian Orchard, A	11½	Mohawk	6

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	11½c	Garner	6½c
Merrimac D	9	Amoskeag	7½
Cocheco	10	Mourning	9
Dunnell	9	Shirting	8@ 9
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	10
American	9	Mallory Purple	9½
Sprague	9	Manchester	9
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	6½

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	9½c	Middlesex	11 c
Lancaster	12½	Glenarm	10
Bates	12½	Bairds	11
Amoskeag	12½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	13½c	Amoskeag	10½c
Pequot satteens	12½	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	12½	Canoe	9

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	6½c	Garner	9 c
Washington	6½	Warren	6½
Lonsdale	6½		

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Cabot	13 c
New York Mills	17	Dwight Star	13
Wamsutta	17	Clinton C	10½
Pride of the West	20	Boott E	10
Langden, GB	18	Thorndike B	10
Fruit of the Loom	15½	Thorndike C	9
Lonsdale	13½	Green, H	8½
Androscoggin, L	14	Green, G	9½
Hill	13½	Vaughan XX	6½
Blackstone, AA	12½		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	25	Conestoga AA, 30-in	15
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Methuen, AA	21½
Amoskeag, A	22	Willow Brook, No. 1	21
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	10½
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	25	Thorndike, A	12½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	23	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	10
Conestoga GM, 4-4	23	Pittsfield	7½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		

DENIMS.

York Blue	22½c	Curtis	17½c
Amoskeag	22½	Warren, AXA	20
Columbian	21	Warren, BB	18
Otis, AXA	20	Warren, CC	16
Otis, BB	18	Uncasville UCA	16
Otis, CC	16	Haymaker	13
Pearl River	21	Boston	11

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	20 c	Whittenton cheviot	17 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	16	Whittenton, B	15
Amoskeag, 3-3	15	American, 6-3	12½
Uncasville, A	11½@12	American, 3-3	11½
Uncasville, UCA	14@15		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpet Warps	32½@39 c	Batts	9@30 c
Twines	31@35	Cotton Yarn	22½

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr, & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$ 1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	67½
Belgrade	.80	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. p'n	[illegible] c

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	[illegible] c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	[illegible]
American best	75	China matting 6-4	[illegible]
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k [illegible]	[illegible]
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.45		

THE COU[...]

Condition of the Re[...] ance Comp[...]

The Pennsylvania Rail[...]

The Courts in Brief---B[...]

THE COURTS.

Condition of the Republic Insurance Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Case Again.

The Courts in Brief---Bankruptcy Items.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CASE.

The argument in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad, against Sherman and others, was concluded yesterday. Plaintiffs, in support of their case, had offered in evidence a covenant made by Samuel M. Allerton and Joseph McPherson, and which they claimed was binding on Archibald M. Allerton and J. B. Sherman, though they were not signers of the covenant, on the ground that they had previously formed a partnership with the former defendants, and, in accordance with the well-known principle of law, the acts of one partner would bind the firm. The defense objected to its introduction, and insisted that this would change the instrument, and that evidence could not be allowed for such purpose, to which complainants reply that to show who were the real parties and what the legal import of the covenant is is not changing the covenant. Judge Blodgett said that he did not think the present stage was the proper one at which to offer such an objection,—that the evidence on the point should be heard first, and that then the point might be raised. It was a well-established rule that the parties to be charged must be parties to the contract, or that if the instrument be under seal, an agent signing it must have authority under seal, though there was a line of cases which tended to prove that one might, under certain circumstances, do an act which would bind another, though not a party to it, by his ratification thereof. If the question was to be decided on that point, it was useless to go into the question of damages. The plaintiffs would be held to a strict rule in regard to their proof. The question as to whether the case could be maintained lay at the threshold of the proof, and then the deed could be read in evidence, or excluded from the jury. The plaintiffs then continued the introduction of their testimony, the beginning having been made Friday.

THE REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Joseph R. Payson, the Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, filed his report yesterday with Register Hibbard, showing the condition of the Company, as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1	$133,409.74
Received on capital stock	31,418.51
Received from interest	1,247.37
Received from costs of suits	2,228.11
Received from bills receivable	1,276.47
Received from sale of policy register	15.00
	$174,795.20
Paid for general expenses	$ 472.29
Paid on dividend of May 29	241.04
Paid on costs of suits	1,452.08
Paid H. S. Howell for commission	1,078.92
Paid J. S. Payton for services	1,560.00
Total expenditures	$ 4,804.33
Balance on hand Dec. 1	$169,790.87

The largest amount collected is $7,900 from L. Z. Leiter. Of the amount on hand, $106,447.02 is in the National Bank of Illinois, and $62,714.52 in the Second National Bank, which has suspended, but the Assignee reports that the amount is secured by collaterals.

DIVIDENDS IN THE MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT ESTATE.

A dividend of 5½ per cent was declared on the estate of Munn & Scott. The liabilities are about $850,000, and the assets only $500,000. A further dividend of about 2 per cent only is expected. In the matter of the estate of Munn, Norton & Scott, a dividend of 17½ per cent was made. The liabilities are about $170,000, and the assets $31,600, and there will probably be about 5 per cent more as a final dividend.

HYDE PARK CONDEMNATION CASES.

Judge Jameson was yesterday engaged in hearing the case of the Village of Hyde Park to assess the damages for opening Michigan avenue to a width of 100 feet from Sixty-fifth street to Ninety-fifth street. The jury returned a verdict of $23,229.12 as the total damages.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Seven bills for infringements of patents were filed by the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company against the following parties: Henry R. Phillips, John A. W. Davis, Elias B. Ensign, George G. Lewis, James L. Lewis, and Emanuel Honsinger.

M. C. Keeper and H. T. Dearn began an action against Robert S. Wallace and William T. Anderson, claiming $5,000 damages.

Henry W. Loring filed a bill for foreclosure against Asahel Pierce and Persis Pierce, his wife, John T. Dale, Edward Roby, Lewis W. Sales, Henry M. Sherwood, Allen P. Pryor, George E. Stanton, Lucius E. Pardee, Wells Lake, William Loeb, Le Baron B. Colt, John K. Tierney, Sarah J. Bradford, Enoch Marks, the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, the First National Bank, the Manufacturers' National Bank, and Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, Minn. The suit is to foreclose a mortgage for $12,000, given by Asahel Pierce and wife on all of Block 2 (excepting alleys), comprising 48 lots, numbered from 1 to 48, inclusive; all of Block 19, excepting alleys and Lot 25, comprising 24 lots, being Lots 1 to 24, inclusive; also Lots 24 to 38, and 64 to 72, inclusive, in Block 16; said lots being in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, in the southwest ¼ of Section 31, 40, 14.

Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, recovered judgment in the District Court against Daniel Webster for $8,080.70.

Edward F. Adams, charged with violating the Pension laws, pleaded not guilty, and his case was continued.

Stephen Reynolds, of Galesburg, was tried for opening a letter of his stepmother's without leave, but evidence was offered which tended to show that the act was done by mistake, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas P. Sargent pleaded guilty to stealing and opening letters, and was fined $50 and costs. It appears that his father, who was Mail Agent, took the accused with him on the train, and he made free to appropriate letters and abstract their contents. The news of his son's disgrace killed the father. His mother scraped together sufficient money to pay most, if not all, of the amount abstracted. When the sentence was given the friends of Reynolds and some spectators stepped up and paid the larger part of the fine.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

William T. Templeton, a Board of Trade man, filed a voluntary petition to be adjudicated bankrupt. His list of liabilities amount to about $36,000 on unsecured debts, and his assets are about $27,000 on unsecured debts. The largest creditors are James Garrett, claim $8,280, and William Young & Co., to whom there is due $6,787.50, and the largest debtors Hugh Maher, who figures at $8,800 and J. B. Lyon at $5,000. The case was referred to the Register.

In the case of Otis N. Needham, an order was entered to dismiss, unless objections are filed in five days.

Heartt, Watt & Dodge were adjudicated bankrupts by default, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 9, 1873, and R. E. Jenkins appointed Provisional Assignee.

A discharge was entered in the case of James K. Loomis, and of Mark Campbell.

The proceedings against James M. Hulett were ordered to be dismissed, unless objections are filed in five days.

The report of the Assignee of the estate of Dollins & Hunt was filed, and ordered to be confirmed, unless objections are filed by Monday morning.

In the case of Terence Maguire, an injunction was issued against the Sheriff, to restrain him from selling bankrupt's property under an execution in favor of W J. Onahan.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Ruth Simpson brought suit for $5,000 against William Van O. Linde.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company entered up judgment by default against Thomas Foster for $12,027, being on [illegible] and notes of various amounts.

The International Bank entered up judgment by confession against August Wallbaum for $1,855.06; against Rollin P. Blanchard for $1,179.48; against Charles Streng for $1,249.45, and against Treat P. Prosser for $2,958.

Geo. F. Sinclair, Jane Sinclair, Louise Sinclair, Mary J. Sinclair, and Henrietta C. Irish began an action in trespass against the City of Chicago for $20,000.

Edward Baggot brought [illegible] for $1,000 against Samuel Myers.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry B. [illegible] recovered judgment by [illegible] against Moses A. Boniel for $1,180.53.

[illegible] S. Dickinson commenced a suit for [illegible] against Arthur Farrar, Samuel H. Wheeler, [illegible] E. Flannery, J. Flannery, —. Burnham, [illegible], and —. Bailey.

Charles O. Henthorn brought suit in assumpsit against Adam Smith, Pierson D. Smith, and [illegible] H. Hickerson, for $11,000.

[illegible] E. Gaylord and Jay Davis filed a precipe in assumpsit against Daniel K. Bryant and Edward C. Richards to recover $1,000.

Henry Fleutye brought an action for $1,500 against John A. Huck.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 34 to 36, 39 to 47, 49 to 55, all inclusive.

Judge McRoberts will call 4 to 9, 11 to 15, 17 to 19, and 21 to 26, inclusive.

Judge Rogers' call is 1,511 to 1,530, except 1,517.

Judge Booth will call 194 to 210.

PERTEET.

The Governor Refuses to Interfere.

Preparations for His Execution---No Confession Expected.

A telegram from Joliet states that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Sheriff Arnold received the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 9, 1873.
G. M. Arnold, Sheriff of Will County:
I decline to interfere in the case of Perteet. Please acknowledge. JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor of Illinois.

The announcement soon became public, and was received with some surprise. The execution will take place in the dining-room of the jail, at about 1 o'clock Friday. The Sheriff intends to use the same appliances with which Chase, a Penitentiary convict, was hanged here a few years ago. The Sheriff has already selected a jury for the occasion, as required by law, as follows: Henry Stassen, John O'Meir, F. Wilkie, H. R. Wood, S. C. Camp, Joseph Shirk, A. McClosky, William Werner, H. Soangler, W. Heniberry, H. McNulta, and Jacob Palmer. Dr. Casey, of Joliet, will be the physician, and Dr. Benjamin C. Miller, of this city, has been invited to attend.

The condemned man will be informed this morning of his fate, and will be removed from the main jail to what is known as the debtor's cell. A guard of two men will then be placed over him, to remain night and day, until he is executed. Some weeks ago the prisoner intimated in a conversation, that he had his choice between suicide and hanging, even if his sentence was not commuted. He mentioned two means of death, starvation and blood-letting. This has induced the Sheriff to use the greatest precautions in guarding him.

Saturday the prisoner received a farewell letter from his daughter, who now lives at Omaha. The letter was very kind and affectionate, and admonished him to prepare for death. Sunday he was visited by a clergyman of this city, who held religious exercises. He entered fully into the exercises, singing "The dying thief rejoiced to see," and "I'm glad salvation's free," and other hymns, with a great deal of earnestness and apparent feeling. He selected several such hymns himself, and asked the prisoners to join him in singing them. In reply to an inquiry as to who killed his wife, he answered, "It's too late now." He has protested his innocence ever since he was confined in the Joliet jail, but at the same time he has been willing to go to the Penitentiary for life. He has a complete record of the murders committed since his confinement, and he has often referred to the case of Peri and others to illustrate the injustice which he contends has been done him. Since Sunday he has been very restive, and this morning, for the first time, refused to eat, though later in the day he felt more cheerful. It is very certain that he will make no confessions further than he has already made, and that he will die bravely. It is very much doubted if he will have a word to say upon the scaffold.

CHARLES LAMB.

Lecture by Gerald Massey at the Kingsbury Music Hall.

Gerald Massey, the English poet, lectured last evening at the Music Hall in the Star Course, to a house miserably disproportionate to the fame of the lecturer and the amount of advertising done by his agents in this city. It may have been the opera, or it may have been something else that left the auditorium about two-thirds empty. The larger part of the audience being chairs, it is not surprising that there was but little applause. In fact, the audience was rather cold. It did not applaud any of the efforts of the Star orchestra, and waited in mute astonishment, until Mr. Gerald Massey stole quietly in at a side door of the stage, and hurried to his stand, without making a bow, and without introduction. He suddenly opened his manuscript, and began reading with considerable nervous hurriedness. Mr. Massey is not handsome, nor is he in appearance intellectual. His moustache and side-whiskers are thin, and his hair is parted in the middle.

The lecture began with a definition of the two qualities of wit and humor, somewhat after the fashion we have generally heard, Mr. Massey speaking, however, with such rapidity that the force of his illustration was lost by the effort to crowd too much into a short space of time. The illustrations were always bright and original, and occasionally brilliant. The subject of the lecture was "Charles Lamb," and the introductory remarks were admirably suited to the body of the discourse, inasmuch as in Charles Lamb, according to Mr. Massey, wit and humor were inextricably blended. Passing from these remarks, he gave a short sketch of Lamb's life from his entering Christ's Hospital, where he first made the acquaintance of Coleridge. He referred to the taint of hereditary insanity in both Charles and his sister Mary, treating the subject very closely, and with strong pathetic description. There were, he said, various kinds of madness, one kind, such as that which affected these poor creatures, which was a sort of disorganized somnambulism. Mary Lamb, her brother wrote, was during periods of insanity, far more brilliant in conversation than any of his wittiest friends. To the protection and preservation of this sister Lamb devoted his whole life, giving up for this purpose his love's young dream, the memory of that Alice to whom he refers occasionally in his writings. And it was of this devotion to his sister, of the grandeur and heroism of which Lamb appeared to be quite unconscious, that the lecturer said he wished his hearers to think. Lamb used to kick against the drudgery of his work at the East India House, but it was the very best thing for him. To be taken out of himself by force for six hours a day, at a good salary, was a godsend to Lamb, and a blessing to us. It had given us all the best of Charles Lamb in the smallest possible space, four pocket volumes containing all his contributions to literature. And if he could write all he had to, in four volumes, how much better for him that he did not dilute them into twenty-four.

Lamb was a creature of London; the roots of his nature clung to the bricks of that old Babylon; he never breathed freely save in its limits; was never at home elsewhere. Whenever he was in the country, he walked out of it as fast as possible. He never liked it, except at one time, and that was when he was in love, and then, like all lovers, he had a sympathetic longing for green things. The fact that Lamb's love of the country (in poetry) survived fresh and green in the heart of the great city, was curious in a literary point of view, as curious, he thought to men of letters, as the discovery by small boys, that mustard and cress would grow upon wet flannel, without taking root in the earth at all.

In describing the appearance of Charles Lamb, the object of his discourse, Mr. Massey declared that the conventional idea of a great talker felt himself to be a popular fallacy he (the Charles Lamb was not much standing protest [illegible] he was one of the best good of a teacher humorists the world had ever seen, fellows left us in his writings, an inexhaustible and pity of amusement, and keen delicate fun.

The lecture was made up, in great part, of extracts from Lamb's works, chosen with admirable taste, as illustrative of the character and personality of the man whose genial, simple nature he was discussing, and anecdotes were given, especially toward the end of the lecture, which were listened to with warm appreciation and marked attention on the part of the audience.

Mr. Massey possesses considerable imitative ability and versatility of expression. He was guilty of an occasional omission of the aspirate and said "unctious" for "unctuous" twice. His delivery is very rapid, puzzling to an audience for some time but agreeable after a little. His spiritualistic leanings were expressed in an occasional remark dropped half unconsciously.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, held a regular meeting yesterday evening in the lecture-room of the Academy at No. 268 Wabash avenue. In the absence of any Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Hollister was elected Chairman, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read by the Secretary, Dr. Norman Bridge, Prof. C. G. Wheeler gave a short verbal account of finding bromine, iodine, and boracic acid in small quantities, in the spring water at Grand Haven, Mich. Prof. Wheeler is preparing a paper upon the analysis of this mineral water. Dr. Velie announced that Prof. Philip Carpenter, the noted conchologist of Montreal, had signified an intention of forwarding a large number of shells of various species to the Academy; also that Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, had written that he had a collection of birds for the Academy, which he would forward as soon as desired. Dr. Velie was instructed to communicate with those gentlemen and accept their offers. The Academy then adjourned until the second Tuesday in January.

The donations to the Museum of the Academy since the last meeting, have been as follows: E. F. Chesbrough, nine geological specimens; Mr. Bristol, section of an oak tree taken out ten feet below the surface; the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company six specimens of building stone, and two of fossil wood; C. G. Austin, Jr. one stuffed alligator, one alligator's egg; Mr. M. A. Baldwin, three cacti from Arizona; H. W. Boyd, seven baboon and monkey skins, and one bird skin; Prof. H. H. Babcock, botanical specimens from the following localities: United States, 1,089 species; Italy, 511; England, 370; Belgium, 58; Germany, 57; France, 37; Spain, 31; Switzerland, 28.

The donations to the library of the Academy since the last meeting have been as follows: Harvey M. Thompson, forty volumes of books; Mr. Charles Paine, condensed profile map of Ohio; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one complete set of the Transactions of the Society; the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., twenty-six volumes; Prof. F. W. Putnam, Salem, Mass., six papers; Prof. A. F. Packard, Salem, Mass., seven pamphlets; Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass., seven pamphlets; the Peabody Academy of Sciences, five volumes; Prof. A. H. Worthen, fifth volume of the State Geological Report; Royal University, Christiana, Norway, one pamphlet.

—The *Medical Record* recommends the use of mosquito netting as bandages in cases where it is desirable to support a wound, and at the same time allow the free escape of all discharges.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK-ROW—TO RENT, FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

163 EAST RANDOLPH-ST. — WASHINGTON Dining-Room—1 small furnished room; also day board.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gentleman and lady or single gents, with board.

376 STATE-ST.—GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without board, in new brick building.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS, closets, hot and cold water, etc., with carpets. Also, desirable rooms, single and double, furnished.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, for families or single gentlemen.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING HOUSE, good board at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board $3.50.

694 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished back parlor to rent, with coard; also single room; references required.

751 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished; first-class table. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

807 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board $5 and $6 per week; day-board, $4.

855 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED room, fire, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, with or without board. Private family.

1087 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts. Large room, furnished, with board for two; house with modern improvements; private family; terms reasonable; references required.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—WARM SINGLE ROOM, WITH good board at reasonable rates.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife or single gentleman. Also suite of rooms for $7 per week; brick house, modern improvements.

43 CENTRE-AV.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, furnished, and heated by steam, for a gentleman and wife.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Parties desiring first-class rooms and board are solicited to call.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE SINGLE ROOMS, with board, for ladies or gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD AND rooms for four single gentlemen.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, front room, nicely furnished. Also single room.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board, either single or en suite.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A suite of desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or four single gents, with board. House has all modern improvements. Terms very moderate.

North Side.

1071½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily have one furnished and two unfurnished rooms, except carpets; every convenience, with board.

Hotels.

CLARK HOUSE, 178 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A FEW good front rooms, in suites or single, for families or single gentlemen, with board. Prices reasonable.

WABASH HOUSE—CORNER CONGRESS-ST. AND Wabash-av.—A few more boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board. Day board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY WHO IS RESPONSIBLE and can give good references, board and a pleasant room in a private family where there are few or no other boarders; location must be south of Twelfth-st. and east of State-st. Answer describing room and stating price. A permanent home is desired. Address B 27, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE GROCERY STORE for sale; good stock, teams, wagons, building, lease, etc. Part taken in good real estate. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale; small capital required; reason for selling, party going East. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block, cor. Clark and Washington-sts.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS AND real estate bought, sold and exchanged; no commission unless successful. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

EXTRA BUSINESS CHANCE—ONE OF THE FINest cigar stands in the city to rent to a party that can furnish a few hundred dollars to stock it well. Address U 19, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, DOING GOOD BUSIness, near Clark and Monroe-sts., for sale or exchange. BECK, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

HALF-INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business for sale. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 30 and 32 Lake-st.

I HAVE A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A VALUABLE patent just procured I want to sell or exchange for real estate or personal property. Will exchange for dry goods or groceries. Address P. O. Box 143, Chicago, Ill.

MEAT MARKET, NO. 25 ARCHER-AV., FOR sale; terms reasonable; party wishing to leave the city.

MEAT MARKET TO RENT—TWO HORSES AND wagons, fixtures, and sausage-machine for sale. Everything in complete order for packing. 507 State-st.

NICE LUNCH AND COFFEE COUNTER FOR sale; fine trade; must be sold; $70 cash. E. F. RUSH & CO., Brokers, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

SALOON, A GOOD CORNER, FINE TRADE, LOW rent, cigar stand included; reason, sickness; will sell low at a great bargain. Good coal and wood yard & drug figure; rent, $65 a year; has other business. 184 South stock, cheap. E. F. RUSH & CO., Brokers, Clark-st., Room 13.

SALOON FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS FIXTURES; splendid location; terms moderate. S. RICHARDSON & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

WE HAVE SOME CHOICE CHANCES TO MAKE money if you have a little money and some real estate. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A LONG established and genteel jobbing business paying over $500 per month, with over $1,000 stock on hand. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

SEWING MACHINES.

A BRAND-NEW "ELIAS HOWE" IMPROVED family sewing machine, with all the extra attachments, tuck-marker, etc., cost $100; will sell for $40. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 164 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing-machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

SINGER—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED SINGER OFfice, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND IRON AND wood-working machinery, steam engines and pumps, blacksmith and machinist tools, at panic prices. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 250 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LATHES, DRILLS, AND planers. Apply at 121 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-HORSE POWER PORTABLE engine, second-hand, as good as new. Also, nine new stationary engines, from 8 to 25-horse power. E. & J. GOOD & CO., 17 to 23 Michigan-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL POWER LATHES, SECOND-hand, but in strictly good order and condition, and at reasonable terms. Apply between 9 and 12 to-day at 122 Clark-st., Room 3, to GEORGE W. KNOX, Secretary Steam Plow Company.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison:
CHOICE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Prairie-av.—House and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Indiana-av.—House and lot near Eighteenth-st.
Burnside-st.—Cottage and lot near Thirty-first-st.
Burnside-st.—Vacant lots near Thirty-fifth-st.
State-st.—25x181 ft., near Thirty-fourth-st., cheap.
Michigan-av.—House and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Michigan-av.—80x172 ft., near Adams-st.
Van Buren-st.—50x125 ft., near Western-av.
Warren-av., 30x125 ft., near Leavitt-st.
Lake-st.—House and lot near Ann-st.
Church-st.—25 ft. near Centre-st.

FOR SALE—IF PURCHASED THIS WEEK, GROVE lots at Evanston, only $350; $25 down and $5 monthly for balance. Remember that next Monday they will be $500; now secure one or two in time for the rise. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WHY WILL YOU PAY RENTS WHEN you can buy a 7-room cottage and lot for $1,000, and only pay $100 down and $20 a month for balance; this property is at Desplaines, only 45 minutes' ride and 10½ cents fare; this is the last one, secure it immediately. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—REMEMBER THAT YOU HAVE ONLY five days left to buy lots at Desplaines for $100; $10 down and $5 monthly. Next Monday they will be $200. Now, if you want to secure the rise come to my office any day this week at 2:30 o'clock sharp, and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT A GREAT SACrifice, house on leased ground, No. 64 Coolidge-st. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL GIVE A BARGAIN IN LOTS on Michigan and Wabash-avs., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts. Call and get particulars. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN SOON, NEW marble-front, first-class; owner needs money and will sell cheap. 701 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—49½X175 feet, west front, on Wells-st., between Schiller-st. and North-av. Will sell half, 24 or 25 feet, if desired. For particulars apply to H. G. NUSCHELER, Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS A BARGAIN IN A BRICK house, with furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements? WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR Twentieth; houses at Oak Park, Evanston, and Highland Park; 80 acres for subdivision. LORD & EISENHART, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW 2-STORY 8-ROOM house, lot 24x170, near corner Evans-av. and Forty-fourth-st.; $3,000; rent, $20. B. F. READ, basement 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FEET, NORTHwest corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st.; sewer, gas, water, and pavement; this is the best residence corner on the avenue; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to the owner, ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR five years in and among finest residence lots in the city, North Side, near lake shore, for sale for half its value in cash, or to exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address C 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT on Hinman-st., near Robey, for small farm; also other city property to trade for farms. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—I CAN SELL A HOUSE AND LOT ON West Side worth $8,000 cash for $6,000. This is a rare bargain. Owner must have $3,000, balance on easy time. Call on or address L. A. CHASE, Room 3, 177 East Madison-st., with Haddock, Coxe & Co.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ACCESSIBLE BUILDING lots—by D. KNIGHT CARTER, 157 Washington-st., Melrose and Maywood property, by the lot or block, ½ hour's ride west from the Wells-st. Depot, on the Galena Division of the N. W. Railway. Trains thereto pass through the delightful and growing suburban towns of Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, and River Forest. Melrose and Maywood are situated on a high ridge, or table-land, 60 feet above the level of the lake, dividing the waters flowing east into Lake Michigan and west into the Mississippi River, and there cannot be a more healthful location. You have already three churches, one high and one Normal school, hotels, livery stables, factories, lumber, brick, coal, and wood yards, drug, dry goods, and grocery stores, and shops of all kinds. You avoid city taxation and high rents, and get high, dry grounds, pure air, diversified scenery, and a beautiful park, with roving and hunting grounds. The park is of uneven ground, with native trees; has two artificial lakes, is provided with various means of amusement, with music-stand, rustic bridges, walks and drives, and contains an observatory, from the top of which may be viewed an extent of territory for 30 miles around, and which affords one of the finest views in the West. You have a good class of neighbors; your children encounter no rough classes at school, everything is desirable, and your accessibility is such that 30 minutes' ride in a nicely-heated passenger car, and 13½ cents fare will place you in the business centre of Chicago, and much quicker than were you residing on Thirty-first-st., Ashland-av., or Lincoln Park, and relying on street-cars or stages. Your yearly expenses are greatly diminished, and you can reach your place of business quicker and more comfortably. Success in life begins by owning your own home and not paying rent, and men who pay rent are most generally kept poor thereby. Savings banks may fail and strip you of your money, but money put into a home is secured to you through life. You can buy a desirable, accessible home for from $300 to $700, on long time and no money down, if you wish to use it in building. Land is not only the basis of wealth but of absolute security, and is the only real refuge for money, and this land as an investment will double all the money you may put into it, even should you not prefer to reside upon it. Maps and circulars giving information furnished free by calling on or writing to
D. KNIGHT CARTER,
at the office of the Melrose Company, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS AND 5 ACRES IN HILL'S Addition to South Chicago; 50 acres near South Chicago; 50 on C., D. & V. R. R.; 40 on west city limits. ISAAC H. PRICE, 190 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES IN THE HOMESTEAD ADdition on Ninety-fifth-st., for cash; must be slaughtered within five days. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; streets graveled; also several houses; prices low; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—READ MATSON HILL'S ADVERTISEment in yesterday's and to-day's Tribune, I will sell you lots near my residence, just half way between his lots and the depot at South Englewood, at the same price and better terms. Lots high and dry. Sidewalks all the way. Title perfect. THOMAS KANE, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—21 ACRES CLOSE TO STATION ON R. I. R. R., good for immediate subdivision; small payment down; very fine improvements now in preparation make this a rare chance. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, IN BECK'S subdivision, and near the Normal School, at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT SOUTH CHIcago, suitable for subdivision. Can be retailed at large profit. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS 25, 37½, 50, 62½, and 100 feet each. The best bargain we ever offered; sure to advance 50 per cent in six months. Located near the depots, schools, and churches. The assurance of lake water next season is creating large inquiry for Englewood property. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 26x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND LOT, worth from $6,000 to $9,000, and give in part payment full paid stock in the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company. Address P 99, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, [illegible] office, 864 State-st.

JOBBING OF MASON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPtions promptly attended to at short notice, and at reasonable prices. Address by mail JOHN H. JONES, 69 North [illegible]-st.

LAUNDRY, 201 WEST LAKE-ST.—FAMILY washing and rough dried, 60c; gents, $1.00, and ladies, $1.50 per dozen. Unsurpassed work; prompt delivery. All orders promptly attended to.

THE BOSTON LAUNDRY HAS REMOVED TO 49 Eldridge court. Work warranted; prices moderate.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—A PIGEON-HOLE TABLE FOR CASH. Call at 180 North Wood-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO SITTING DESKS and an office table; must be cheap for cash. Call at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN OVAL METAL SHOW-CASE, three or four feet long, cheap for cash. Call on or address N. ASHBY, 90 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SALOON STOVE, LICENSE, looking-glass, and pictures, and tables, at 947 State-st. CHARLES DUER.

WANTED—A SET OF 15-BALL BILLIARD POOL, with pool-board. Address P 59, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION SALES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND furniture and household goods, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at our Salesroom, 63 South Canal-st. Other than sales days you can buy these goods at less than value. We make liberal advances, or buy goods when low. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

FURNITURE COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING for a small family; can be bought for less that half its value; $75 if taken this week. Cottage near street-cars to rent cheap. Address P 53, Tribune office.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WE WILL FURNISH EXCELLENT STORAGE AT low rates, for furniture, household goods of any kind, pianos, sewing machines, or any stocks of merchandise, and also make loans on same at reasonable rates. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

$150 PARLOR SUITE OF 7 PIECES—EQUAL TO new in every respect, for sale at $70; a $50 pianoforte for $160; a splendid Grover & Baker sewing machine for $25. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady, just arrived in this country, either as companion, housekeeper, or governess in a good American family of refinement and culture. She has a thorough education, and can teach, beside common-school branches, German, French, the literature of both those languages, and drawing. She would be willing to take the entire charge of several young children. Please address Y 49, Tribune office.

THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS in German given evenings to ladies and gentlemen. Apply German teacher, Haven School, Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., or at the residence, 163 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT 386 MAY-ST., A HOUSE OF 4 rooms, $12. 5 rooms cheap; apply at 143 West Harrison-st. Also, 8, 4, and 3 rooms at 100 North Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—137 LOOMIS-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms, fine "frost-proof" cellar, fine location, 200 feet from street-cars, large garden, etc. Will be rented for $40 per month to permanent tenant. Apply at 131 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF A COTTAGE, $18, near cars. $150 worth of household furniture for sale for $75. Address P 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK, NO. 42 CASS-ST.; HAS all the modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, WITH GAS, and furniture for sale. No. 113 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, NO. 19 Cottage-place. J. Q. WHITE, 25 Cottage-place.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, CHEAP. Apply at 291 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 1083 WAbash-av., second house south of Twenty-third-st. Rent $50. Inquire at 115 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—557 BURNSIDE-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM State-st. cars, new house, modern improvements, 11 rooms, with or without stable. Also, No. 150 Fourth-av., 8 rooms, cheap. A. H. ROBINSON, Room 21, No. 180 East Adams-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE OF THOSE COMMODIOUS flats left in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts; rent only $30 and $35 for suites of six rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SOUTH front, double room, with closet, and heated; 10 minutes from Madison-st. C 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN, IF YOU WANT A WARM, cheerful room, furnished, call at 348 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE FOURTH FLOOR OF 14 rooms northwest corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, would suit two ladies out during day; could do own cooking. 243 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIVE GOOD ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping (third floor) on Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av. HENRY WOOD, Room 2, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, also 2 nice rooms unfurnished, at 69 Walnut-st., near Union Park, 1 block of street cars.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms at 144 Aberdeen-st., near VanBuren, with or without board; a lady of quiet habits accommodated.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS FRONTING THE lake. Northwest corner of Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with furnace heat, at 689 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WARM ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board, from $5 upward. 706 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at St. Elmo, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 32.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, $12 TO $15 per month, Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Inquire Room 32, No. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST and second floors Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts. Inquire at Room 67. Mrs. PARKS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, $15 PER MONTH. Also, unfurnished rooms convenient for light housekeeping, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, with large closet, for the winter; day board in adjoining house. 830 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—$31.50—LOWER PART OF FINE HOUSE on Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st. Address R 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for sleeping rooms or light housekeeping. 316 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at reduced rates; fire, gas, and use of piano. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 60.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SMALL, UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 180 East Adams-st. Inquire of S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, NOS. 450 AND 452 WAbash-av., cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Jeweler, 199 State-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—A STORE 48 FEET DEEP, WITH GOOD shelving, gas, chandeliers, at moderate rent, No. 207 South Halsted-st., near corner of Van Buren. Inquire up stairs.

Offices.

TO RENT—A PART OF THE OFFICE OF E. W. Jewell, 141 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—3 SMALL ROOMS IN BUILDING, 67 and 69 South Canal-st., with power, and low rent. Also a large room, first floor, with power, in same building; low rent; cheap power. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—LARGE BARN IN rear of 1180 State-st.; room for four horses. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A BRICK BARN REAR 525 WABASH-av., suitable for a sale stable. By J. B. KIMBALL, 106 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN THE KENDALL Building. Inquire at 106 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, not over four blocks from the corner of Aberdeen and Madison-sts. Address P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, with or without board, for a lady, in family who are not inquisitive; South Side preferred. Address, with terms per week, P 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY DOCTOR, IN a respectable family, on Halsted-st., near Blue Island-av., two rooms for an office, to be used two hours each day. Address P 79, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OF business with some ready money, to join advertiser in retail notion trade; money will be safely put in and will surely pay. No better location in city. Stop in and look it over, at 43 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $15,000 TO $20,000 cash capital, to take financial charge of established manufacturing business. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—CAPITAL IN BUSIness $100,000, and an excellent one established. Can extend business 50 per cent materially increasing current expenses; $250,000 required. [illegible]. Address TRADE, Everything open to rigid examination. 128 LaSalle-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED REtail grocery store, doing a strictly cash business. $1,500 to $2,000. Address T 19, Capital required. Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, TO JOIN ME in a business that will pay from $10,000 to $15,000 in twelve months. Address T 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—PRACTICAL PARTNER; small capital; stationery and gents' furnishing goods, established; best position in the city for choice trade and big profits; goods can be bought cheap and rapid sales; attention to store is wanted; rent very low. Or will sell out. I must attend to outside business. Everything found strictly right on inquiry. P 89, Tribune Office.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will secure a half interest in an established business. Security given. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 WILL SECURE A half interest in a good paying business. Apply at or address HORTON BROS., 76 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN A PROFITable merchandise business. Will pay good income. For particulars call at 112 East Madison-st., Room 22.

PARTNER WANTED—PHYSICIAN, UNMARRIED, who will give his attention to an office practice. Address O 45, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A BARGAIN—ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, overstrung bass, four round corners, etc., for sale very cheap for cash. Private residence, 643 Michigan-av.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, AND ALL kinds of musical instruments neatly repaired at 95 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VERY cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see at 62 South Clark-st.

HAZLETON AND OTHER PIANOS AT GREATLY reduced prices for cash till January 1; also pianos to rent. N. GOULD & SON, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A FIRST-CLASS piano; give name of maker and how long in use. Address U 9, Tribune office.

YOU CAN BUY PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' prices. The makers say that they must have money. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD—BUSIness and medical mediums. 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL CLAIRvoyant and medical medium, 89 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS THAT everybody must have, panic or no panic; $6 to $10 a day sure; particulars free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—75 CENT SAMPLES FREE TO either sex in country to show goods, and prove that we have the best paying business extant. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—70 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN W. HUGHES: MONEY AT Tribune; deliver, if papers all right. R. KING.

PERSONAL—DOD: YOUR TENDER MESSAGE fell like a ray of sunshine upon a clouded heart. Yours, EILLEN.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS IN A STORE; WAGES, $12 and $15 per week. Address, for 5 days, inclosing stamp, R 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY WHO WRITES A plain, rapid hand; wages, $6 per week. Address, stating age, N 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS STOCKkeeper for fancy goods. Inquire at the Exposition Bazaars, 103 State-st., or corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOSS IRON AND machine mechanic, that can come well recommended. Address with real name and give references U 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE GOOD FINISHER. APPLY AT 25 Cork-st., near Ruben and Seventh. C. LARSON & BRO.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN; $1 to $1.25 per cord. Apply at 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMEN. APPLY BEFORE 10 A. M. to CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE house in Boston, traveling salesmen for the Illinois and Iowa trade; none but men of experience need apply. Address P. O. Box 2176, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AT 180 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, small capital men in business worth $5,000 a year. I. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $62 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $20 to $40 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN AND SMART BOYS WITH small cash can make $3 to $4 a day selling Henry's non-explosive for kerosene. Costs 8 cents, sells for 25 cents. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—WITHIN FOUR DAYS 100 YOUNG men (with vim). Big pay. Enclose 25 cents for answer and expenses. Address J. B. DARWIN, Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN AT THE Philadelphia Laundry, 420 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYment to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 233 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING AGENT for a magnificently illustrated bound volume, for this city and State. Apply between 9 and 12 to No. 52 Kuhn's Hotel.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at or address, with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS TO TAKE orders for tea. None but those ready and willing to go to work need apply. Address N 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WHO CAN TAKE charge of a cash business, on security, or as partner. 175 East Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF TWO horses; wages, $15 per month and board. Apply to M. KRONBERG, 159 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (IRISH) TO WORK in a saloon. Apply at 96 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS TO SELL our goods. Outfit, $3 to $10. Also local agents to sell at wholesale in every State. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must be good cook. Call at No. 3 South Ashland-av., southwest corner Park-av., from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 1039 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1052 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL AT 96 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR A PRIVATE boardinghouse; must be a good cook and washer; none others need apply. 336 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 214 Warren-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR SECOND WORK, with good references, at 418 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN TO go to a delightful city in Central Illinois, and do general housework in a minister's family. Address A. H. WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEwork of a small family. Must be capable and cleanly. A good place for a good girl. Call at 647 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 210 South Clark-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS AT Harmond Dressmaking Parlors, 123 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands fitting and making children's clothing. Address T 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TAILORESS AT 213 WEST MADISON-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, 16 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE; one living on the West Side, near Leavitt and Madison-sts., and who can go home at night preferred. Inquire at 19 Leavitt-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A SMALL-POX NURSE OR GIRL, to attend a young baby, immediately. 73 Whiting-st., corner North Wells.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT POLISHER AT 520 Wabash-av. None but those who understand it need apply.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONER; also a German boy to make fires and do chores. Apply at 14 Adams-st., from 12 to 1 p. m.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN A WIDOWER'S family of 2 children; must come well recommended. Elderly lady preferred, up-stairs 359 Division-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY CLERKS. Inquire at the Exposition Bazaars, 103 State-st., or corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS children's nurse; also to assist as ladies' maid; no one not experienced to care for children need apply. 13 Centre-av.

WANTED—COPYISTS. YOUNG LADIES; MUST write well. Apply at the office of Our Fireside Friend, 13 Fifteenth-st., corner State.

WANTED—A GIRL IN THE BAKERY AND coffee-room. 123 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG LADIES CAN MAKE good wages in city or country selling my rubber goods for ladies and children. Mrs. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A TIDY, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman to sew and repair bags; must be a good sewer and not afraid of a little rough work; can room and board very cheap on the premises. Address J O P, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, and lot, on West Side; will take $1,000 in merchandise, balance long time. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—THE NORTH SIDE CARBONated Stone Works, in complete order, buildings, teams, tools, patterns, etc., etc.; will take large part in real estate. S. W. SEA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO INSIDE LOTS, ALSO COTtage on leased ground, for house and lot in some country town. Here is a bargain. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CHICAGO PROPerty, 1,200 acres selected farming lands and 5,000 acres very heavy timber, pine, oak, sugar-maple, and hemlock on railroad, in Monroe County, Wis.; also good timber land at Sturgeon Bay, Door Co., Wis. Will assume. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDEN, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS TO EXchange for grocery-store or furniture. Call or address 359 Division-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST PROPERTY AT Englewood to exchange for No. 1 farms. L. A. GILBELT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE—CHOICE Iowa farming land, and Chicago city and suburban lots. Call on or address J. D. MYERS, Room 3, 147 Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,500, AND A FARM VALUED at $5,500, for inside property; might assume $1,000 incumbrance. Address, by letter, PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSES ON WEST AND South Sides, for good lots and some cash. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE, LOT 25X125, BAY window, &c.; $300 cash, balance in general trade. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD, CENTRALLY-LOCATed house on leased ground for house and lot, or lot outside fire limits. Address TAYLOR, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A SPLENDID FARM in Michigan, worth $25,000, which we will exchange in the whole or in part for a stock of goods suitable for a country store. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN, Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE CASH AND GOOD real estate in equal amounts to exchange for good secured notes. Address, with particulars, Y 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE LOT ON Ellis-av. for a house and less valuable lot in the South or West Division. Address Y 8, Tribune office.

WHAT WILL YOU EXCHANGE FOR A $300 ORder on a responsible piano house? Address O 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FINE ACRE property free of incumbrance, a good city residence worth from $14,000 to $20,000; will assume incumbrance. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS CHEAP; TO Omaha for man and wife, and two for gents at about half price. Tickets bought and sold. 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKets for $9; also second-class Boston and Montreal. Apply to CHARLES A. WORTHIER, 349 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—ONE RAILROAD TICKET FOR TWO passengers to Council Bluffs. Cheap at 134 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—A TRADING SCHOONER, 5 YEARS old, capacity, 2,000 bushels. For terms address GEO. RANKIN, Waukegan, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER AS BOOKKEEPer, assistant-bookkeeper, or entry-clerk, by a young man of ten years' experience, and who can furnish first-class references. Address F. E. WILLIAMS, 146 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE; HAVE HAD experience, and will work for small wages. Address P 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale or retail grocery house, or in any business by which he can obtain a livelihood. Small salary. Has had experience, and can furnish best of city references. Address N 21, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and driver. Best city references. V 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Swede, as a first-class coachman; has had several years' experience, of sober and steady habits, and is not afraid to work. Best of references. Please address T 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHman, in a private family, by an Englishman; understands the care of horses, carriages, etc., and can bring the best of references. N 11, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, German, and French, in some business or hotel; will do any work. Address O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has a good business knowledge. Can furnish the best reference for honesty and integrity. Will work for a moderate salary. P 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a private family. Address 594 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL AS second girl; an American family preferred. Address 412 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS COOK and second-girl (Protestant); also Scotch seamstress. 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR AS A COMpetent laundress by a respectable young person. Address 802 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework; has good references. Inquire at No. 153 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS. ONE as cook, the other second girl. 727 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework, and one old woman to do light work, and take care of children. Apply at 21 East Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL just arrived from the East, to do general housework, or second work, in a private family. Reference given if required. Please call for two days at 347 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do second work; also a first-class cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 824 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do housework, or as second girl and assist with the care of children. Please call at or address 472 East Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general house or second work in a small family. Please call on or address M. BRYAN, 728 Fulton-st., corner Robey.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, to do general housework or take care of children. 7 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family, or would do second work; the best of reference can be furnished if required. Please call on or address A K, 34 Cass-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SOME GOOD GIRLS ARE waiting for places at 50 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, IN SOME American family, by a Swedish girl who is thoroughly experienced in cooking and general housework. Apply at 157 Larrabee-st., care of N. Tenggren.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish girl, to do second-work. Please call, or address, for 3 days, 455 Twenty-sixth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY AS SEAMstress by a lady who is willing to make herself useful. Address O 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS had good experience in dressmaking, is a good trimmer and neat finisher. For further particulars please address by letter, M. TAYLOR, 548 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Danish woman to do second work and sewing. Address or call for two days at 81 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER, IN families, by the day; terms reasonable. Call 118 Twenty-second-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper in some first-class hotel, or would take charge in a private family. Best of references. Address S 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. REFerences given. N 71, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

LUMBER, MILL WORK, AND ROOFING. DUE bills on first-class houses at a discount for cash. W 67, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lasson's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and other valuable securities, at Central Loan Office, 208 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURITY, and notes purchased having short time to run secured by real estate. O. FRISBIE, Room 14 Morrison Block, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, $2,800 or $3,000, for three years, by C. F. MARSH, Room 17, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$4,000 AND SEVERAL SMALLER amounts in hand for improved city and farm land within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,400 ON WELL LOcated suburban property, worth three times the amount. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR THREE MONTHS ON mortgage, billiard tables, bar fixtures, etc., etc., worth $5,000, 4 per cent. Address N 81, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO LOAN, 1, 2, OR 3 YEARS, ON FIRST-class city real estate. I have also several thousand dollars to invest in gilt-edge purchase money mortgages. Address L 68, Tribune office.

5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, short time, at Anderson's European Hotel. W. D. DILLARD.

$14,000 REAL ESTATE PAPER FOR SALE. $700 in hand to purchase real estate notes. Wanted—from principals, applications for 5 year loans; inside. ISAAC H. PRICE, 190 East Madison-st., Room 9.

$125,000 IN COUNTY WARRANTS FOR sale at less than half their par value. Money to loan. ENOCH HOWARD & CO., Room 1 McCormick Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOING FROM MICHIGAN TO WABASH-av., on Twenty-eighth-st., and from there to Twenty-ninth-st., a gold necklace. The finder will receive liberal reward by leaving it at 1010 Michigan-av.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON, ON EAST RANdolph-st., or in Metropolitan Building, a fur glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the Janitor, Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

LOST—A FINE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, EIGHT months old. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to 520 North Clark-st.

LOST—ON NORTH CLARK-ST. OR N. LASALLE, between North-av. and Goethe-st., a blue and gold breast-pin. Will the finder please inform NANNIE CALDWELL, 530 North Clark-st.

LOST—A PEARL BREAST-PIN, TOPAZ SETTING, Monday evening, at or in front of Hooley's Theatre, or in front of the Grand Central Hotel. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to undersigned at Ashland Block, opposite the Sherman House. S. CORNING JUDD.

LOST—A FEW DAYS AGO A DARK-COLORED pocket-book, containing some memoranda, a piece of poetry headed "To My Boys;" and, probably, a letter and a photograph. The finder will confer a favor and receive a reward by leaving at Tribune office.

LOST—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, NAME PRINCE, white spot on tail and breast; a reward will be paid by bringing the same to No. 9 Fourth-st.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A RING WITH large pearl, on Wabash-av., or State-st.; the finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

LOST—THREE SMALL KEYS IN RING, ANY ONE returning them to 730 Milwaukee-av., will be suitably rewarded.

PICKED UP—MONDAY NIGHT, AT 11:30 P. M., bay mare, tied to lamp-post on Dearborn-st., between Adams and Quincy; had on bridle only. Can have same by calling at Wright's Livery, 15 Quincy-st., paying charges, etc.

STRAYED—TUESDAY LAST, LIGHT RED COW, white face, large horns; any information thankfully received and suitably rewarded. 270 South Halsted-st.

STRAYED AWAY OR STOLEN, DEC. 5, FROM R. L. Winston's farm at Lyons, Ill., a small dark bay horse, low head, short tail, two white hind feet, lump in his throat, weight between 850 and 900 lbs., about 8 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for returning him to the above farm, or A. E. BOURINQUE, 116 Twenty-fourth-st.

TAKEN UP—A HOG—THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges, at 403 Archer-av.

TAKEN UP—CHESTNUT PONY, SADDLE, AND bridle. JOHN MILROY, 886 Butterfield-st.

$500 REWARD—ANY ONE RETURNING THE notes, books, papers &c., taken from my safe on the night of Dec. 3, 1873, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. I have each and every note registered and in duplicate in Cleveland, Ohio, besides the books that were stolen (in all, three copies), with the name and post-office address of each and every man, and have notified and stopped payment of the same. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons of all kinds, one second-hand delivery wagon, and two-seated buggy, cheap, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SADDLES, BRIDLES, TEAM-HARness, wagon-covers, horse-blankets, rubber horse-covers, and a lot of useful things to horsemen, farmers, and others. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO NEW OPEN AND TOP buggies; 1 first-class buggy horse; would trade for a good old buggy. Call at 181 and 183 West Lake-st. ORRET & SON.

FOR SALE—20 GOOD WORK AND DRIVING horses, fine pair bay mares; must be sold at some price. 70 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT SINGLE SLEIGH. APPLY to J. HANNIGAN, 80 West Water-st.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Celebration of Its Tenth Anniversary.

Number of Inmates During the Year—Their Occupations and Birth-Places.

The Financial Condition of the Home.

The tenth anniversary of the Washingtonian Home, corner of Ogden avenue and Madison street, was celebrated last evening, in the lecture-room of the institution. The room was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, among them many of the former inmates, who had reformed, and now hold high social positions in this and other communities.

The exercises began with prayer by Judge Gookins, after which the audience sang "Friends of Temperance, Welcome Here."

THE YEAR'S WORK.

The Superintendent of the Home made the following statement of what had been done in the institution since April last: At that time there were twenty-five boarders. Since then there have been 107 admissions, making 132 in all. The nativity of the patients is as follows: From England, 13; Ireland, 20; Scotland, 5; Wales, 3; France, 1; Germany, 1; Sweden, 1; South America, 1; Canada, 2; Maine, 3; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 15; Connecticut, 1; Rhode Island, 2; New York, 39; Pennsylvania, 7; New Jersey, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 1; Alabama, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 1; South Carolina, 1; Ohio, 3; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 4: 122 of the 132 patients were citizens of Cook County, or lived in Chicago after leaving the Home. Fourteen of the patients came to Chicago with the intention of making it their future home but unfortunately got drunk soon after their arrival, and were obliged to sojourn at the Home until they could get into business.

Of the twenty-four now in the house, every man, with a single exception, was a citizen of Chicago, and intended to remain so. This statement was made to show the falsity of the assertion in the *Sunday Times* of the 30th ult. by a correspondent, who stated that, of the twenty-three who were then in the house, only five were citizens of Cook County.

The trades and professions of those who have been in the Home since the 1st of April are as follows: Salesmen, 21; clerks, 8; bookkeepers, 9; farmers, 5; carpenters, 4; machinists, 4; plumbers, 4; contractors, 3; journalists, 3; merchants, 3; commission agents, 3; lawyers, 3; traveling agents, 3; fur dealers, 2; sailors, 2; shoemakers, 1; painters, 2; grocers, 2; insurance agents, 2; saloon-keepers, 2; printers, 3; teachers, 2; and one each of the following occupations: Artist, shirt-cutter stair-builder, type-dresser, butcher, speculator, fruit-raiser, pork-packer, claim agent, bricklayer, druggist, manufacturer, actor, collector, editor, soldier, physician, etc. The age of the oldest patient is 63, the youngest 25, and the average about 39½ years.

Of the 132 patients, 63 are known to have drank liquor since they were admitted. Twenty-two of this number were suffered to remain, or were readmitted, and are sober men to-day, with a fair prospect of remaining so. The circumstances that led to their fall, and the experiences attending it, had probably taught them a lesson that would not soon be forgotten. Therefore, out of the 132, about 91 were hopeful. Of the remaining 41, about a half would probably die drunkards. He had no fellowship for the man who came to the Home under false pretenses. If he was not actuated by a sincere desire to become and remain a sober man he did not want him, and if, after his admission, evidence of insincerity was given, he was turned out. If such a man was suffered to remain, his example and influence would be a positive injury to others. He would not have men fall, with the hope of gaining strength thereby. Far from it. Every fall weakened a man, but with that weakness there came, with some of them, an increased watchfulness and a realizing sense of their weakness, and this was essential to success. He had but little hope for the man who left the Home so strong, in his own estimation, that he needed neither the help of God or man to support him in his resolution. Instances occurred where graduates lived sober for years without invoking aid from any source, but such cases were exceptions. The rule was the reverse,—unless men left their old associations, and joined with others in the work of temperance and morality, they would relapse into their former habits of dissipation. It was the testimony of the oldest graduates of this Home and the one in Boston, that they gained strength at every experience-meeting they attended, and a corresponding weakness and indifference followed their absence from meetings, and these experiences induced him to require every patient to attend the experience-meeting while in the Home. The men who had been in the institution had, with one or two exceptions, behaved well, been obedient to the rules, and conducted themselves like gentlemen.

DR. DAVIS.

Dr. N. S. Davis then made a brief address. He began by saying that the Washingtonian Home was one of the earliest institutions of the kind organized in the country. The one founded at Boston, and after which this was named, was the only one that was older. Propositions were pending in the Legislatures of several States for the organization of similar institutions. He was in receipt of letters every day asking as to the success and methods of managing the Home here. Only such patients were admitted as were willing to become inmates, the institution being a voluntary one. It was also left to the option of the inmates, as to how long a time they should remain. There was an ordinance in existence by which a magistrate could send to the Home any one who was convicted of habitual drunkenness. The power of the institution seemed to be misunderstood. Drunkards were frequently brought to the Home by their friends, never asking whether he would stay there or not, and still they expected the officers of the Home to detain him. It should be understood that they had no power to keep any one for a single day. It could not be made a place of forcible detention. The patient must come with a purpose to reform and the intention to remain until he was reformed, and must make up his mind to obey the rules, and maintain the good character of the institution.

The Home received for its support 10 per cent of the money received for saloon licenses; still the people were led to believe that they were richly endowed, and inmates were sent without any provisions being made for them.

Up to the fire, fully one-third of the inmates admitted paid nothing for their board, and at the time of the fire their revenues from licenses were nearly cut off. The city then owed the Home $5,000. But it had been exceedingly difficult to procure it, and they had to accept it in small sums. Only a portion of the revenue that had become due since the fire had been obtained.

When they received the money due them, they would be better prepared to extend their accommodations. From their invested funds they received a net interest of but $1,500 a year. None of the principal could be touched without forfeiting the whole of the legacy, and therefore the usefulness of the institution had to be kept in such narrow limits. The $1,500 of interest was only sufficient to pay the expenses of the officials of the institution, and nothing was left to provide for the free board of inmates. It was their intention to have such accommodations that when men were found in the street destitute and forsaken they could find lodgings at the Home until they were sober enough to save themselves from freezing to death in the gutter.

The city should feel an interest in this object, and should support it warmly. All the money charitable people would endow it with would be judiciously expended for the care and reformation of drunkards. Since the institution had been started, there had been 1,300 inmates, of whom over 400 had been reformed. The value of the Home could be appreciated if but one had been saved, much more so as the hearts of many unfortunate wives and children had been made happy. But the number of those saved was small as compared with those who sunk into drunkards' graves and it was therefore their duty to continue their efforts to save the unfortunate who needed help so much.

Mrs. Myron F. Tarble sang a vocal solo, "The Skylark."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following report was then submitted by the Secretary, Mr. H. O. Morey:

Inmates admitted since Dec. 12, 1863, 1,301; average attendance of inmates, 32½ days; average age, 36 years; number of periodical drinkers, 760; number of constant drinkers, 405; single inmates, 658; cases of delirium tremens, 193; deaths by delirium tremens, 7; deaths from other causes, 9. Their occupations were as follows: Clerks, 242; bookkeepers, 128; printers, 55; merchants, 55; lawyers, 54; physicians, 15; painters, 15; actors, 10; insurance agents, 11; clergymen, 8; reporters, 8; editors, 8.

OTHER EXERCISES.

Letters from graduates were read, expressing sorrow that they were unable to be present at the anniversary. This concluded the first part of the programme. The second commenced with an address of welcome by Wm. McFarland. Mr. Louis Falk followed with a piano solo, after which short addresses were made by former and present inmates, all of them expressing their gratitude for having been raised to an honorable and useful life, through the influence of the Washingtonian Home.

A vocal solo by Miss Laura Steltzner was greatly applauded.

The Rev. E. A. Kittredge concluded the ceremonies with an able address on the usefulness of the institution.

Dr. N. S. Davis then invited all those present to repair to the dining-room, where a fine collection had been prepared by the lady friends of the Home.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The opera of the "Bohemian Girl" is as threadbare as the picturesque rags which cover *Devilshoof's* back. Its melodies have become familiar as household words, are ground upon hand-organs, are strummed in parlors, and whistled in the streets. Every aspiring young baritone has had a try at the "Heart Bowed Down." Every tenor has shouted "The Fair Land of Poland," and amateur concerts have well nigh exhausted the "Marble Halls," of which *Arline* dreamed. Of all the purely English operas, none has been done so frequently as this, and yet it still retains its hold upon the popular affection, as was evidenced by the fact that the theatre was crowded last evening to witness its representation by the Kellogg troupe. The cast was as follows:

Arline	Miss Kellogg
Gipsy Queen	Mrs. Seguin
Thaddeus	Morgan
Count Arnheim	Carleton
Florestein	Tilla
Devilshoof	Seguin

The "Bohemian Girl" has been done in this city between forty and fifty times, and there is not much to be said concerning it, except as touching those who have never appeared in it here before. Mr. and Mrs. Seguin are both familiar in their parts. Mr. Seguin's *Devilshoof*, as we have often said before, is, without exception, the best piece of acting and the most finished character on the English operatic stage. Mrs. Seguin has taken the minor part of the *Gipsy Queen*, which heretofore has been considered only a secondary part, and elevated it into one of the most important characters in the work, by her splendid talent and glorious voice. The want of melodies in her part is supplied by Balfe's song, "Bliss Forever Past," which she introduces in the second act, after the betrothal of *Thaddeus* and *Arline*, and which suits the situation as well as if it had been written there. Her passionate and intensely dramatic rendering of the song secured her a very hearty encore.

Miss Kellogg appeared for the first time here in *Arline*, and, although the character was evidently new to her, she sang it with a keen appreciation for the brightness and joyousness of the music, and secured a tumultuous encore for the "Marble Halls," her principal number, which she sang with fine feeling, and without attempting to embellish it, as many others have done. In the Gypsy Dance, also, she sang the aria with charming abandon, and secured an encore for the picturesque scene. In the speaking parts, however, to which she is evidently unaccustomed, she was weak, and lacking in dramatic power. Mr. Carleton was an admirable *Count*, and carried off a hearty encore by the pathos and smooth-flowing manner in which he sang "The Heart Bowed Down." Mr. Morgan's *Thaddeus* was only tolerable, which may be owing to the fact that he is still suffering with a cold. The other parts do not call for any special mention, except that the tenor who took the part of *Florestein*, Mr. Tilla, and who appeared upon the bills of the evening before as Mr. Alexander, did not add anything to the effectiveness of the performance with his small voice. Whether he is Mr. Tilla or Mr. Alexander, he should not be cast where his unblending voice will come in concerted pieces. The chorus did its part very well, but the orchestra was very bad. Its case is evidently hopeless.

This evening "Faust" will be given, with Miss Van Zandt in the character of *Marguerite*.

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE CONCERT.

The regular annual concert of the Chicago Musical College takes place at the Kingsbury Music Hall, this evening. The concert will be given by the students of the college, under the auspices of Mr. Florence Ziegfeld, the Director, and, as the programme is one of extraordinary excellence, and several weeks have been devoted to rehearsal, we may look for a musical occasion of no ordinary interest. The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Ave Verum ... Mozart
Miss Carrie Lawson, Mrs. A. E. Jewett, Mrs. George Brackett, Mrs. M. Dutton, Messrs. E. Bogue, F. Paxton, F. Gill, J. Allport.
2. {a. "The Secret" ... Schubert; b. "Oh, Welcome, Fair Wood" ... Franz}
Mr. L. A. Phelps.
3. Concerto—with orchestra accompaniment ... Mendelssohn
Miss Nettie Roberts.
4. Di Tal Soavi—from "I Martiri" ... Donizetti
Miss H. Glenn.
5. "La Charita"—Quartette ... Rossini
Mrs. C. D. Stacy, Mrs. M. Dutton, Mrs. George Brackett, Mrs. Ed. Ayer.

PART II.

6. "The Blessed Virgin"—from Tannhauser ... Wagner
Miss Jessica Haskell.
7. Ballad—"Belshazzar" ... Schumann
Mr. James Gill.
8. Concerto—with orchestra accompaniment ... Hiller
Mr. L. A. Phelps.
9. {a. "I'm Alone" ... Benedict; b. "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast" ... Franz}
Mrs. C. D. Stacy.
10. Good Night, Beloved"—Quartette ... Pinsuti
Misses J. Haskell and H. Glenn, Messrs. L. A. Phelps and F. Allport.

GARDINER'S.

In applying to Miss Lydia Thompson's new burlesque, entitled "Mephisto," the same close criticism one would in studying a dramatic star of a high degree of importance, one cannot but be struck with the imperfect and ragged appearance it presents. Hence a criticism written from so close an observation, may appear to the manager unnecessarily harsh. "Come down from your lofty iambics," says he; "we think we cannot afford to have you treating this our light amusement, as you would Salvini. Remember, that the people who come to laugh at 'Mephisto' would not thank you for a ticket to a Thomas concert, because the music of the latter would simply crush them. Come down to the level of a popular entertainment, and look, not at the burlesque only, but at its accessories." And accepting the manager's invitation, and looking at "Mephisto" with a lens of less power, so as to take the whole stage into the telescopic field, there is much to be noticed and commended. Indeed, apart from the burlesque itself, there is nothing that is not deserving of eulogistic mention. The scenic effects are startling, and must have been gotten up at great expense. The scenery itself is all new, and was painted expressly for the piece. There are one or two scenes, especially, which deserve more than a word, and those are the burning lake in the realms of *Pluto*, and "the happy valley," which, with the lurid lights used in the spectacular, are really beautiful. So striking are these effects, that if the management were to claim patronage on account of them accompanied by good singing and Mr. Gardiner's capital orchestra, and carefully abstain from all mention of the literary merits of the drama, it would leave the critic little to do, but say a few words of praise. It is by harping upon the high order of burlesque that the manager challenges adverse criticism—and meets it. The audience fully appreciated the piece, and were liberal in the bestowal of applause, encoring Mr. Griffin's cornet solo heartily. The costumes are all rich and tasteful, arranged with an eye to harmonious blending of colors. "Mephisto" remains upon the boards for the rest of the week, and will, without doubt, amply sustain public interest.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The performance of "Othello" at the Globe Theatre last evening was very much improved, and Mr. T. C. King appeared to much better advantage than on the opening night, so much so as to excite surprise. Mr. Lawlor explains that the cause of all the trouble in the performance was a very disagreeable and unexpected circumstance. Mr. King was announced to play in "Richard III.," and the piece was rehearsed by Mr. Lawlor's company. At the eleventh hour it was found that the star's wardrobe for that part had not arrived, and "Othello" was hastily substituted. The piece was put on without rehearsal; the players were quite unfamiliar with the lines. Only Mr. King and Mr. Lawlor had played their parts before, and the result was a distressing bungle. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Mr. King failed to come up to our anticipations. The piece was not perfect last evening, but Mr. King developed far more power in his rendering of the character, and exhibited some of that unusual ability which has been spoken of in the East, and which we looked for on the opening night. To-night "Hamlet" will be given, and, as the piece has been thoroughly rehearsed, the audience will undoubtedly be regaled with at least one legitimate drama, and at least two good actors in the cast.

WALSH AND DONNELLY.

They Are Tried for the Murder of Patrick Lawless.

The Result Will Be Announced This Morning.

A man named Patrick Lawless was killed in a drunken row in the shanty No. 38 Butterfield street late on the night of Sunday, Oct. 12. The case is still comparatively fresh in the minds of newspaper readers, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to it except in general terms. Michael Wood and his family occupied the shanty, and Lawless boarded with them. A number of low people were in the habit of visiting them, and, when they got together, it was the signal for a spree. There were visitors of this character at the shanty on the Sunday night in question, and all were stupidly drunk. About 11 o'clock two men named John Walsh and William Donnelly, who were considerably under the influence of liquor, called at the shanty, and succeeded in gaining admittance. A quarrel soon after sprung up between them and Lawless, and the latter received wounds from which he died in a short time. Walsh and Donnelly were arrested, and the Coroner's jury committed them to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The latter body indicted them for murder, and on this indictment they were arraigned before Judge Tree and a jury in the Criminal Court yesterday. The morning hours were spent in impaneling a jury, consisting of T. B. Griffith, W. H. Edger, Charles Gaines, L. M. Hoyt, J. B. Ewan, R. D. Atwater, B. Weber, Stephen L. Hubbard, E. E. Edgerton, C. M. Uefterstrom, J. H. Mowatt, and P. Kennedy. The families of the accused surrounded them during the trial, which lasted all day.

THE PROSECUTION.

At noon the prosecution began to take testimony. Dr. Emmons, County Physician, was the first witness called. He testified to holding a post-mortem examination on the body of Patrick Lawless, and described the nature of the wounds which produced his death. They might have been inflicted with the dirk-knife on exhibition in court.

Daniel Wood was sworn, and his testimony was the same in effect as that of the next witness, he having been in his company when the affray took place.

MORRIS HURLEY.

Morris Hurley, a boy of 16, was the next witness. He testified that he had been acquainted with Lawless, the deceased. He was at No. 38 Butterfield street the night of the murder; was in bed when Walsh and Donnelly came. Donnelly rapped at the door, and witness let him in. Donnelly asked if Mrs. Reardon lived there, and was told no. Lawless then arose, and said he had had enough of that noise. He seized a stove-cover, but witness did not know what he did with it. Donnelly and Lawless got into a struggle soon after, and the latter got his opponent down. Witness then became scared, and ran out of the house. When he reached the door he observed Walsh, who said, "If there is any shooting or sticking to be done, I want to have a hand in it." Witness did not see any more of the quarrel. Walsh had a knife in his hand when he was at the door.

The cross-examination developed nothing new, except that witness believed that the Woods and a man named Quinn, who was also in the house, were all drunk Sunday evening. He did not see Lawless with an ax in his hand.

The Court took a recess for lunch at this point. Upon reassembling, Hurley was recalled, but his additional testimony was a mere repitition.

JOHN EGAN.

John Egan was sworn. He testified that he lived about fifty feet from Wood's house. The morning after the murder, he visited the house with several others, and found a knife outside. He gave it to a policeman. It was a dirk knife, and resembled the one in the possession of the Court.

OFFICER BARRETT.

Police-Officer Andrew Barrett testified that at daylight on the morning after the murder he went to Wood's house to search for the knife. The previous witness, Egan, joined in the search, and finally found the knife, and gave it to witness. The knife in Court was the one. The stains of blood on it were fresh when he got it. The knife was found about 25 feet from Woods house.

JOHN WOOD.

Johnny Wood, aged 14, was next sworn. He had known Patrick Lawless, the deceased, for two or three years. Saw him at his (witness') house at 6 o'clock on the evening of the murder. He went to bed shortly after that hour, and was awakened by a noise. He got up and saw Donnelly and Lawless quarreling. Lawless rushed toward Donnelly twice, and then the latter hurled an ax at him, but it did not strike him. Then they clenched, and Donnelly threw Lawless, and fell on him. Walsh then stepped in from the outside, and walked to where the men lay. He had a knife in his hand, and said to Donnelly, "Give it to him while he's down." Lawless, a few seconds afterward, said, "I am dying," and a moment later, "I am dead." He then dragged himself into the next room and died in about half an hour.

On the cross-examination, he said his father and mother, Mrs. Hurley, and a man named Quinn, were in the house when witness got home on Sunday evening. He believed they were all drunk, but did not see them drink anything. There was only one bed in the room where he slept, and Mrs. Hurley, witness, and his father and mother occupied it. Lawless appeared to be drunk on the evening of the murder. Donnelly also appeared to be drunk. When Donnelly got up off of Lawless, Walsh said, "Go and get your head dressed, and I'll call the police." Donnelly's head was covered with blood, but witness could not tell how badly he was cut.

OFFICER McKINTY.

Police-Officer McKinty testified that he arrested Walsh and Donnelly on the night of Oct. 12. He found the former on Eighteenth street, and the latter at Wood's house. Walsh was not injured, but Donnelly had a slight cut on the face near the eye.

On the cross-examination he said when he found Donnelly the latter said that some one in Wood's house struck him with an ax. Witness took him in to find the man, and Donnelly said he could not see him, that it made no difference after all. Witness then observed a man lying partly under a bed in the room. The man was Lawless. He thought at first that he was drunk, but discovered that he was badly wounded. He took him to the centre of the room, and asked Donnelly, "Is that the man who struck you?" Donnelly replied, "Yes, and d—n him he deserved what he got." He could not tell who rapped on the lamp-post for the police. He believed, however, that the man followed him to Wood's, and was positive that Walsh followed him from some place.

On the re-direct examination he said Donnelly said nothing after making the remark about Lawless in Wood's house. Witness found an ax covered with blood in a room in Wood's house the morning after the murder.

THE DEFENSE.

The State's Attorney announced that the case was closed for the people, and the defense called their witnesses.

The first was Dennis Mahoney, who testified that he lived on the corner of Butterfield and Nineteenth street. On the night of the murder, between 10 and 11 o'clock, when he was about going to bed, he heard rapping on a lamp-post, and went out to see what was the matter. The man who was rapping was the defendant, Walsh. Witness passed him, and went on to Wood's house. Walsh and a policeman arrived soon after. The policeman refused to enter the house without help, the door being locked. Witness saw Donnelly at the house. He had a handkerchief up to his face, which was cut, and covered with blood. Other officers came along, and the house was entered. Lawless was found, and and then witness and the defendant Walsh went after a doctor. They found Dr. Bingham. When they returned from the doctor's, witness saw an ax in Wood's house, which was covered with blood. The cut in Donnelly's head was at the top of the forehead, and was about two inches in length.

On the cross-examination he stated that there was blood on Walsh's hands when they went for the doctor. He asked Dr. Bingham for water to wash it off. The room in Wood's house where the hatchet was found was covered with blood.

OFFICER HATCH.

Officer Hatch testified that his attention was attracted on the night of the murder by a rapping on a lamp-post. The person rapping was a little boy. Witness did not see Donnelly or Walsh until after they were arrested.

JOSEPH MAHONEY.

Joseph Mahoney testified that he was a policeman. He heard rapping on the night of the murder, and ran toward it. The defendant Walsh was the person who rapped. Witness went with him to Wood's house, and then Walsh went back to rap for more officers. He returned with a few. Witness saw Donnelly at Wood's house. His face was bloody.

KATE M'CORMICK.

Kate McCormick was called to prove that there was blood on a shirt which she washed for Walsh, it being the object of the defense to show that Donnelly fell against him while he was bleeding. The Court ruled out the testimony.

THE ARGUMENTS.

The defense rested the case, and Mr. Reed waived the opening argument.

Mr. Jackson then addressed the jury. He started out with the statement that, in his opinion, no one could tell, from the contradictory nature of the evidence, who killed Lawless. The only facts that had been proven were that there had been an affray, and that a man had been killed. The testimony of Daniel Wood, Morris Hurley, and all the others, differed very materially, and it would be unjust, under the circumstances, to peril the lives of two men on the say-so of a drunken crowd. He argued that Lawless was the first to commit an assault, as shown by the wound in Donnelly's forehead. The bad character of Lawless and his associates were referred to as extenuating in a measure the alleged crime.

The State's Attorney, on behalf of the people, demanded a verdict of guilty, in accordance with the testimony.

The Court delivered the usual instructions, and at a quarter to 6 the jury retired. After some time spent in discussing the case, they came to the conclusion they could not agree immediately, at all events, and the Court, after giving an order to keep them in all night, adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Question of Compulsory Vaccination—The Scavenger Work—Mortality Reports.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Moore in the Chair.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent for the week ending Dec. 6 shows the number of deaths to have been 132, an increase of 4 over the corresponding week in 1872. Of those who died, 49 were under 2 years of age, and 66 were males and 66 females. Consumption carried off 10, convulsions 16, small-pox 14, and fevers 14. The lowest mortality was in the Second Ward, and the highest in the Fifteenth. Nine more cases of small-pox were reported than during the previous week. The Superintendent considers energetic action on the part of the Board necessary to enforce wholesale vaccination. To illustrate its efficiency, he cited the case of a man at No. 66 Chicago avenue. A person in the house was taken with small-pox, and all the inmates but one were vaccinated. The man who refused to submit to the operation was attacked, and all the others escaped. The case to test the legality of the ordinance compelling vaccination is to be taken into court for decision as soon as possible. He is confident that the Board possesses the power to enforce it. He had examined a number of packing-houses during the week, and found them in fair condition. His report for November shows the number of deaths to have been 545, a decrease of 106 from the corresponding month in 1872. There were 81 cases of small-pox, while in November, 1872, there were 103, the number of deaths being 27 less.

The Health Officer reported that, during November, he had served 963 notices and abated 1,063 nuisances, and that the Scavenger had removed 141 dead horses, 123 dogs, 6 cows, 2,170 loads of garbage, and 1,150 loads of ashes. Twenty-eight suits were prosecuted in the Police Courts, and $339 in fines assessed. During last week he served 270 notices, and abated 238 nuisances, and condemned a large quantity of unwholesome poultry and beef. The scavenger work had been neglected on account of the weather, but the contractor was now doing it with an increased force of men. The suits against the North Side distillers, for feeding cows on swill, had been again postponed. The report of the Sanitary Inspector of the West Division was submitted. He had examined 9,305 children, and refused to allow 675 of them to attend school because they had not been properly vaccinated. The Sanitary Superintendent stated that he intended having every child attending school vaccinated. The Sanitary Inspectors of the North and South Divisions were now examining the scholars, and he expected their reports some time during the present week.

After adopting a resolution instructing the Sanitary Superintendent and Health Officer to use every effort to suppress small-pox, the Board adjourned.

"SHIPPING-AGENTS" BEWARE.

A case was tried yesterday before Justice De-Wolf which is of interest to grain-dealers. The State Inspection Department has been annoyed for some time by men styling themselves "Shipping-Agents," who have attempted to usurp the functions of the legally-authorized Inspectors, and who have issued certificates of grade contrary to law. Chief-Inspector Harper desires owners of grain, receivers, shippers, and every one else, to scrutinize the grading of the regular Inspectors, and the latter have been instructed to afford facilities for that purpose when desired. Some of these "shipping-agents" assume to grade grain and issue certificates, whereby they become liable under the law. S. S. Green & Co. came to grief by issuing a certificate, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
OFFICE OF S. S. GREEN & CO. }

We have this day, Chicago, Nov. 14, 1873, examined into propeller Antelope 9,161.02 bushels of barley, No. 3. And we hereby certify that it is in accordance with the established grade of the State of Illinois.

For account of D. W. Irwin & Co.

S. S. GREEN & CO., Shipping Agents.

The case being proved, the Justice fined the defendants $50. Mr. Harper intends to prosecute persons guilty of similar illegal practices.

EVANSTON.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was discovered that the house of J. H. Kedzie, Esq., a prominent citizen of Evanston, was on fire, and his family, who were at dinner, were informed of the fact. An alarm was given, but some delay occurred in getting out the engines, and the house was all ablaze when they arrived. The neighbors and citizens generally turned out in large numbers, and managed to carry out nearly all the furniture, but some valuable jewelry and silver-ware was overlooked. The house, which was on Ridge avenue, one block south of Davis street, soon burned to the ground, the kitchen addition only being saved. It was worth about [illegible]300, and most of the loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

The Evanston Philosophical Association held an interesting meeting on Monday, there being a full attendance. "Inorganic Na[illegible]" was the department of science under discussion, and the remarks of Dr. Henry M. Bannister and [illegible] O. Marcy upon geology were especially instructive and worthy of attention.

The Rev. Dr. McCabe lectures at Heck Hall this afternoon, on "The Foreknowledge of God."

BISHOP CHENEY.

It will be remembered that, Monday evening, after the congregation of Christ Church had signified its desire to have Dr. Cheney accept the position of Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to which he had been elected at the Council recently held in New York, that divine telegraphed Bishop Cummins that he would accept. Yesterday Dr. Cheney received a telegram from Bishop Cummins, stating that the consecration would take place Sunday, and that he would leave New York for this city Thursday.

For Good Little Children.

There is no more appropriate Christmas present than a set of "Webb's Beautiful Picture Lessons" published by A. H. Andrews & Co., of this city. They are not only pleasing because beautiful, but also because they convey instructions of great present and permanent value in the most pleasing manner. The explanations and exercises accompanying them are clear, and worth more to the parents and teachers than their price. They are neatly put up in a box, and beautifully colored. For sale everywhere for $1.25.

Billiards.

Forhan's Billiard Hall, which has been undergoing extensive repairs for the past three weeks, will reopen to-night with bevel tables, to replace the six-legged affairs previously used. Some extraordinary billiards will be played, as Ubassy, Slosson, Rhines, Bessunger, Vermeulen, and Honohan will participate. A fine collation will be served by the Tryon Brothers.

The European Hotel.

The palatial dining-room connected with the European Hotel, Nos. 77 and 79 South Clark street, is open. The prices are so reasonable that 35 cents will purchase an excellent meal. The restaurant will remain open all night, and cold lunch and oysters be served. Lodgings are furnished at 75 cents and $1, and transient boarders cared for at $2 a day.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

Third Anniversary of the Organization.

Reports of Officers—Suburban Churches.

The third anniversary of the Chicago Baptist Union was held last evening, in the noon prayer-meeting room, in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. There was a full attendance, the large room being crowded.

The exercises began with music by Prof. H. R. Palmer, chorister of the Second Baptist Church, after which the Rev. J. M. Whitehead read the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and, in the absence of the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., the Rev. J. E. Andrews made the opening prayer.

After the reading of the roll-call by the Secretary, to which about thirty persons answered as delegates from the various Baptist churches in the city, the President, Dr. C. R. Blackall, read the following

ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Chicago Baptist Union:

Two years ago a number of brethren and sisters who had faith in the possibility of success, through united effort, in Baptist denominational work, were gathered at, and most hospitably received and entertained by, the Union Park Church, and there and then they organized the Chicago Baptist Union. Previous failures in the same direction did not dishearten, or possible difficulties dismay. After a year of mere foundation-work, which seemed more like labor lost than success gained, we came together again in an annual meeting,—this time as the guests of the Second Church. Like all true foundation-work, but little of it could be made manifest to those who had not delved and toiled in securing the result, and we were complimented by some for having "merely preserved an existence," and perhaps pitied by others because the meagre record of our transactions showed less than $70. True stability and perfection of organization do not usually, if ever, result from anything save slow growth. Little wonder, then, if, as we stand upon the threshold of our third year, we still see so much that yet needs revision in our plans of work; so much that has been imperfect in the past; so much that, though incomplete, is possible in the future. The reports that will be presented this evening give details of aims as well as results, which form the record of the Board. In reviewing the two years during which I have served as Chairman of this Board, I do not recall a single instance in which the courtesy which should always exist between Christian gentlemen has ever been violated. Strong men have uttered their earnest convictions, but the cause has ever seemed to stand higher than the individual, and a deeper sense of responsibility has seemed to pervade every heart. I desire also to bear testimony to the fidelity with which the brethren associated with me as Trustees have fulfilled every duty imposed upon them, often, no doubt, at very considerable personal sacrifice. It is pleasant to feel that our labor has not been in vain, and that we have been permitted to reap, even while we sowed. The question of extending our organization to churches outside of Chicago, the members of which are in great part engaged in business in the city, and are identified with every interest we are trying to serve, has frequently been a theme of discussion with us. How this could be done, without risk to the organization, has been a question which has not yet found a satisfactory solution. Perhaps steps may be taken at this meeting which will make our way clear, especially in view of certain extensions of the work to which we may be called in relation to the suburban churches. The new Constitution, adopted with almost perfect unanimity, after thorough discussion of every article and section, seems to come nearer to our needs than that originally prepared, and under which we organized. The developments of the future will doubtless require other and important changes. If brethren will consent to go slowly, that they make more sure of each point gained, the result will amply repay them. In closing my second term of the office with which you have so highly honored me, I would express my thanks for the very many evidences of kindness, esteem, and co-operation which have been given me, and which, I am sure, will be quite as fully awarded to my successor in office.

I most earnestly pray that our Heavenly Father will overrule any unwise counsels that may be offered, and so order our ways that we shall stand together as one people, united by the sacred band of eternal truth, and in His great name move forward to glorious and triumphant results.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the close of this address the President appointed S. S. Scribner, the Rev. R. J. Langridge, W. T. Sherer, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, and John Long as a Committee on Nominations. These gentlemen withdrew, and Theodore J. Elmore, Secretary of the Union, read the annual report of the Board, which showed the Union to be in a most thriving and vigorous condition.

The report of the Board was unanimously adopted, and the Rev. A. J. Colby, the missionary of the Union, read his report, showing what had been done in missionary work during the year. This report was adopted, and also that of Mr. H. B. Brayton, the Treasurer, which showed that the annual receipts were $6,650.08, the expenditures $5,947.53, leaving in the Treasury a balance of $702.55.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following names: For President, the Rev. A. J. Frost; for Vice-Presidents, E. Goodman, L. D. Boone, and the Rev. A. Loveland; for Treasurer, A. W. Kingsland; for Secretary, H. R. Clissold. These gentlemen were all unanimously elected, and the Rev. Mr. Frost, the President elect, was led to the chair. He made a short address, showing the need of a Baptist Union, to preserve unity of spirit, to defend Baptist interests in Chicago, to create a reputation for Chicago Baptists among outsiders, and to develop greater strength among the members of the Church in the city and suburbs.

W. W. Everts, D. D., then addressed the Union, dwelling on the importance of the work they were doing and would do, and earnestly urged all to help in the good work. His remarks were listened to with great interest and attention.

SUBURBAN CHURCHES.

At the close of the address, Dr. Blackall offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that, in some way, our suburban churches become directly connected with the Union, and entitled to a representation in its Board of Directors; therefore,

Resolved, That until suitable provision can be made in the Constitution, the suburban churches be invited to send a representative to the Board of Directors, who shall be entitled to all the rights of other Directors, except that of voting.

Resolved, That the Board be instructed to make, if possible, such arrangements as may be necessary to direct the missionary work in the city and suburbs, by means of our theological students, or in other ways, and report the same not only through our own records, but through those of the Home Mission Society.

Resolved, That the Board be instructed to assume and pay the cost of preparing and fitting up the room set apart as Baptist Headquarters by the Bible and Publication Society, No. 61 Washington street.

Resolved, That the members of this Union acknowledge with gratitude the tireless, efficient, and most satisfactory services of our retiring President, Dr. C. R. Blackall, and testify our appreciation of his devotion to the cause of the Master and the principles of our denomination.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the Union entered on its fourth year with a promise of great usefulness and prosperity before it. From the beginning to the end the greatest harmony and good feeling was manifested by all who took part in the meeting.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

Meetings have been called of the Council Committee on Judiciary for Wednesday, and of those on M[illegible], Gas Lights, and Printing for Thursday.

Commissioner Sheridan thinks that if there is an ordinance designed to promote peace and good order in the city, it is the one requiring saloons to be closed after 12 o'clock at night.

Since last Saturday night twelve new cases of small-pox have been reported to the Board of Health, and three deaths have been caused by the disease.

Ald. O'Brien is still angry. He says that he proposes voting for whom he pleases, and that he will not be dictated to by the Mayor, or any one of the "23" Aldermen.

The Mayor left his office at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not return. A large number of applicants for office and callers thus failed to see him.

Many of the [illegible]-Order Aldermen have been interviewed [illegible] Mr. Rehm. He is anxious to secure their votes, and, to show that he loves them, said he had nothing to do with making up the committees.

The statement made yesterday that the Hon. William A. Herting had taken a position in the County Clerk's office was incorrect. The gentleman referred to was Hans Herting, formerly of the *Union*.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, issued a permit to E. H. Haddock to erect a five-story and basement stone-front building, 76x171 feet, on the northeast corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue.

The Mayor, yesterday, appointed Henry Watkins a member of his staff. This makes the fourth,—all the law allows,—and it will do applicants no good to bother His Honor by asking for positions.

Mr. Hildreth, who was elected Alderman of the Eighth Ward, is also United States Ganger at Shufeldt's distillery. It was stated in the Custom-House yesterday that he will have to resign one place or the other. He will probably stick to the Aldermanship.

Secretary Wickersham, of the Board of Directors of the Public Library, received a letter from Mr. Poole, yesterday, in which he stated that he expected to be able to leave Cincinnati forever about the 1st of January. He will visit Chicago during the latter part of this week, and go into the tank and take a look at the books.

Comptroller Burley is getting restless. He wants to leave, but cannot until Mr. Hayes takes charge of the office. He stated yesterday that he would leave to-day unless the Mayor specially requested him to remain. Mr. Hayes has not yet filed his bond with the City Clerk, and he cannot assume the duties of the Comptrollership until it is approved by the Council.

The question of Mr. Rehm's eligibility for the position of Superintendent of Police will be considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Common Council at their meeting to-day. Mr. Rehm lives at Lake View, but it is claimed that Mayor Colvin has a precedent in the appointment of Mr. Washburn by Mayor Medill. No strong opposition is anticipated, and Rehm is certain to be confirmed Monday night.

A special meeting of the Council will be held to-morrow evening to hear the reports of Committees and unfinished business. This meeting is called for the purpose of saving time. Should the reports be deferred till next Monday night they could be laid over on motion of any two Aldermen. This will be done at the special meeting, and when the regular one is held the Mayor's nominees can be confirmed without further delay.

The Committee on Fire and Water are divided on the question whether Tom Hamilton, the Mayor's nominee for Boiler Inspector, shall be confirmed? He has not yet proved himself to be a practical boiler-maker, having only a letter which sets forth that he served an apprenticeship at the trade in Buffalo. The Committee will not meet this week, in order to give him a chance to show his fitness. A proposition, it is said, has been made to take him to a boiler-shop and permit him to show what he can do.

Ald. Richardson, of the First Ward, has been living at the St. James Hotel, which is in the Second Ward, for several months past. He will have to move into the ward he represents in the Council, or trouble may arise. If an ordinance were passed by a majority of one, and he voted "yea" it might be void. The charter provides that non-residence of four months in a ward forfeits the seat of an Alderman. The Committee on Judiciary may ignore the petition asking that his seat be declared vacant, but he should comply with the law.

It will be remembered that Ald. Dixon objected to the submission of the report of the Finance Committee Monday evening, and subsequently withdrew his objection. Yesterday his reasons were made known. He feared at first that the item for a bridge at Harrison street had been stricken out of the Appropriation bill. Mr. J. C. K. Forrest, whose property will be enhanced in value by the building of the bridge, told him that he had fixed that all right, and he became satisfied that the report ought to be at least read.

The "mistake" of Mayor Colvin in nominating E. F. C. Klokke for Police Commissioner before removing Col. Wright was explained yesterday. City-Attorney Jameson handed the document removing Col. Wright to Mr. Gillespie, Acting-Secretary of the Mayor, Monday afternoon, requesting him to deliver it to His Honor. The Mayor was out at the time, and Gillespie put the paper in one of the pigeon-holes of the desk, and forgot all about it. In the evening, just after the Council had adjourned, he thought of it, but too late to prevent the "bull." This meets Mr. Klokke's case, but no explanation was offered as to that of Mr. Rehm.

It was stated by Mr. Gillespie, who has been acting as Mayor's Secretary, that the order removing Superintendent Washburn had been prepared, and were to be submitted to the Board of Police to-day. Mr. Washburn is patiently awaiting the coming of his successor, and will vacate the office without a word of protest. He told the Mayor some time ago that his resignation would be ready whenever it was demanded, and he was asked to continue to act as usual until his successor appeared to take charge of the office.

Several unclaimed horses, which were captured by the police, are to be sold at the Armory Thursday morning. The law provides that all property recovered by the police shall be turned over to the custodian, to be sold in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Board of Police. The Board have a general rule, but as it does not meet particular cases, special orders are necessary before some kinds of property can be disposed of. When valuable horses are taken up, special efforts are made to find the owner; but if the animals are old and decrepit and not worth feeding, they are sold as quickly as possible. When perishable goods are recovered and no owner claims them within a day or two, they are gotten rid of, and the money received for them retained subject to the owner's order.

It was ascertained yesterday how J. H. McAvoy came to be the Mayor's nominee for member of the Board of Public Works. Many of the friends of Driscoll are also friends of McAvoy, and this fact suggested a way to solve the perplexing problem and to save Mr. Rehm. Mayor Colvin's emphatic refusal to nominate Driscoll had embittered eight of the "23," and they made no secret of their determination to vote against the confirmation of Rehm "to get even." It is said that Monday afternoon Mr. Hesing waited on Mayor Colvin, and told him it was useless to fight any longer, a compromise candidate should be agreed upon or Rehm would be beaten. He said McAvoy and Driscoll were good friends, and Driscoll's supporters would go for him. The Mayor sent for Mr. McAvoy, and when he tendered the nomination McAvoy said he would take it if Driscoll was withdrawn. The latter's friends agreed to the compromise, and Rehm has secured eight votes which he would not otherwise have obtained.

A saloon-keeper named Lochman, whose place of business is on Halsted street, south of Madison, called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, to hear His Honor's construction of the ordinance concerning concert-saloons. Lochman has a piano in his saloon, and during the evening a woman thumps on it, and sings to the accompaniment. Mr. Gardiner, proprietor of the Academy of Music, complained of the "noise," and asked that it be abated. An officer was sent over, and Lochman was told if he did not discharge the woman and remove the piano his liquor-license would be revoked. He claims that his place is not a concert-saloon, and that Mr. Gardiner wants to get him out in order to start a "green-room" or saloon himself. The Mayor was not in his office during the afternoon, and Lochman went away, asserting that if he was obliged to dispense with music and singing he would make it hot for concert-saloons generally.

The Mayor denies that he has "shelved" the 12 o'clock ordinance, and claims that the *Times* has misrepresented him. His construction of the ordinance is, that saloon doors can be kept open after midnight, if no liquor is sold. If whisky, ale, or beer is dealt out after 12 o'clock, the proprietors are just as liable as they were during Mr. Medill's administration. He has instructed Superintendent Washburn not to summon saloon-keepers who have the doors of their places open after 12 o'clock, unless the policemen see people drinking at the bar. This construction is contrary to that of the Criminal Court, and, in fact, as Corporation-Counsel Tuley says, makes the ordinance useless. It permits the Italian restaurants, which it was especially designed to close, to keep open, and thereby endangers the virtue of hundreds of girls who are taken to these places by dissolute young men. The case of Baldwin vs. The City, in which the construction of the ordinance is involved, has been taken to the Supreme Court on appeal, and, if the judgment of the Criminal Court is sustained, Mayor Colvin will be obliged to conform his construction to it. Should the judgment be affirmed, the 12 o'clock ordinance will probably be repealed.

There are four or five aspirants for the leadership in the Council,—McGrath, [illegible] Cullerton, Hildreth, Lengacher, and Schaffner. [illegible] be a struggle to attain it. Many—and there will [illegible] men are disgusted with McGrath, [illegible] the Aldermen [illegible] him entirely too dictatorial. He used to consider [illegible] once, and the Alderman from the Seventeenth does not cherish the kindest feelings toward him. McGrath signed the report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the term of office of the Tax Commissioner expire on the 1st of July, it being understood that the Mayor would appoint. McGrath wanted the position, but, finding that he could not get it, prepared a substitute making the term of office expire on the first Monday in December, and providing for the election of a Tax Commissioner by the Council. This he gave to Cullerton, and the latter presented the ordinance, and it was adopted. The Mayor, however, vetoed it, and McGrath's hopes were again dissipated. Hildreth thinks he is intellectually superior to every Alderman in the Council,—in fact, a born leader. Cullerton is quiet. He would prefer to be the power behind the throne, and is willing that Schaffner shall be his mouthpiece. Lengacher is paddling his own canoe, and, although not gifted with fluency of speech, is an expert wire-puller.

Pere Hyacinthe's Wife.

Leonard Bacon writes in the *Christian Union* that "another influence which has been potent in overcoming the prejudice among the Geneva Catholics against the marriage of priests has been the excellent womanly dignity and devotion of Mme. Loyson. I have hesitated to speak of her personally in a public letter, but, after the incredible insult and abuse that have been bestowed on her by the Ultramontane newspapers here, one kindly mention can hardly be accounted an annoyance. I do not mean to speak of the cheerfulness and charm of the little cottage home about one mile from the city on the lake shore, nor of the honorable position in the highly cultured society of Geneva that is awarded to her; but I have had some opportunity of observing the zeal and wisdom with which she has improved those peculiar opportunities of counseling and helping and comforting which always open themselves to the wife of a Christian pastor, and which are specially numerous in the case of a parish like this, every woman of which has been religiously trained from infancy not to rely on her own moral judgement in any case whatever. It is really touching to see the eager satisfaction with which the unheard-of comfort of having a minister's wife to talk and counsel with, and a minister's home to help provide for, and a minister's baby to knit little socks and blankets for, is appreciated by these poor people. Was ever a minister's house before so stuffed with droll little bits of needlework?"

MARRIAGES.

WHEATON—BAILEY—Dec. 3, 1873, in Darien, Wis., by the Rev. D. E. Halteman, Mr. Frank J. Wheaton, of Nunda, McHenry County, and Miss Rosa Bailey, of Darien, Wis.

DEATHS.

PATTERSON—Dec. 8, 1873, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Patterson, wife of William Patterson, aged 54 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 10:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 West Monroe street, to Rosehill.

PARKER—The funeral of the late Dr. Milton Parker will be held from his late residence, No. 280 West Washington street, at 1 p. m. to-day. The medical profession particularly are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
Salesroom, 41 South Canal-st.

The Sale of Elegant and Original
OIL PAINTINGS
WILL COMMENCE THIS MORNING AT
78 East Randolph-st.,
At 10 o'clock, and continue at 2½ and 7½ o'clock p. m., and at same time following days and evenings this week ONLY.
There are many valuable works to be sold, American and European. We have instruction to sell them without reserve.

We will sell, on Wednesday, morning and evening, Dec. 10, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., a large assortment of
Household Goods and General Merchandise,
Comprising Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas, Lounges, &c., &c. Also, nice lot of Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c., &c.
English Body Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, to be sold without reserve.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 838 West Lake-st.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
Oil Paintings and Elegant Chromos,
At Store 207 North Wells-st.,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 7 p. m., and continuing through the week at same hour, affording North Side residents a rare opportunity to purchase a choice collection of Paintings and Chromos, regardless of cost, as they must be sold.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Furniture.
Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 10 a. m., will be sold the contents of a 16 room house, Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c.
Saturday, Dec. 13, at 10 a. m., we shall sell at auction, without reserve, about $2,000 worth of New and Second-hand Furniture and General Merchandise.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT 204 & 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Regular Dry Goods Sale
Consisting of Men's and Women's Underwear, Wool Scarfs, Nubias, Opera Hoods, Wool Blankets, Comfortables, Fine Suspenders, full line of Hosiery and Kid Goods, Velveteens, All-Wool Cass. and Diagonals, Fleece-lined Hose, and unusually large line of Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods.
Also, Bankrupt Stock of Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Suits, &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At 204 and 206 East Madison-st.,
IMMENSE FANCY GOODS SALE,
Consisting of a large assortment of Fancy China Toys, Dolls, Boxes, Vases, Smoking Sets, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

300 CHOICE GERMAN
CANARY BIRDS!
At our Salesrooms, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
An Agent of CHAS. REICHE & BRO., the well known importers of Animals and Birds, of New York, has just arrived with large and unusually fine collection of
Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Chaffinches, Linnets, Siskins, Parrots, and other Birds.
Parties wishing FINE SINGERS will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Canaries are their latest importation from the Hartz Mountains, just received by steamer.
Dealers will please take notice that they can be supplied at New York prices.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
AUCTIONEERS,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
Are still at their OLD QUARTERS,
Bowen Bros.' Block,
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
And will hold their Regular Sale of
CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, HARNESS, &c,
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock, a. m.
Household Goods, New Furniture, &c,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock a. m.
All sales rendered net cash four days from day of sale. Consignments of every kind of merchandise solicited.

On Thursday, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock,
At our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,
A desirable line of Dry Goods.
A good assortment of Fine Clothing.
An invoice of Fur Goods.
An invoice of Buffalo Robes.
A good stock of Boots and Shoes.
An invoice of Woolens and Knit Goods.
An invoice of Toys and Yankee Notions.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Our Regular Friday's Sale.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st., continue their great sale of New and Second-hand FURNITURE, FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, at 9½ o'clock. Parlor and Chamber Furniture in great variety. New and Second-hand Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. A large stock of Cook and Parlor Stoves, Bedding, Blankets, Crockery, and Glassware. Rockingham and Yellow Ware, in casks, to the trade; and a general assortment of Merchandise.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
50 Cases Men's Buckle Arctics.
50 Cases Men's Buffalo and Wool Bals.
75 Cases Men's Buffalo and Wool Boots.
600 Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Assorted
BOOTS AND SHOES,
At Auction by Catalogue, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 9½ a. m., at which time a clean sweep of the above will be made.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auct'rs.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
Auctioneers and Manufacturers' Agents,
195 and 197 Randolph-st.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE,
At Auction, THIS MORNING, Dec. 10, at 9½ o'clock, a large assortment of New and Second-hand
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, STOVES, SHOW CASES,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, FURS, &c.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. C. COHEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 65 South Canal-st.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1873, our Regular Sale of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Carpets, Quilts, Blankets, Stoves, Show Cases, &c.
L. C. COHEN & CO., 65 South Canal-st.

VOLUME 27 [illegible]

PIANO[illegible]

STEINWA[illegible]
UPRI[illegible]
P[illegible]

The decided super[illegible] style of Piano, as [illegible] by Messrs. Steinway [illegible] universally concede[illegible] tion is mainly the re[illegible] ed improvements, [illegible] controlled exclusive[illegible] ers. These matchles[illegible] have been sold by us [illegible] during which time [illegible] no instance, failed [illegible] highest satisfaction. [illegible] THE ONLY UPRIG[illegible] THAT HAVE STOO[illegible] OF TIME IN OUR[illegible] ACTING CLIMATE. [illegible]

From among the th[illegible] have bought Steinw[illegible] we append the name[illegible] our prominent citize[illegible] recently purchased, [illegible] we cheerfully refer [illegible] merits:

Geo. M. Pullman, R. H. McCormick, Dr. E. S. Fowler, C. R. Field, S. B. Cobb, J. A. Farwell, Geo. Armour, Thomas Lord, Henry M. Smith, A. B. Pullman, D. Goodwin, Jr., Ira P. Bowen, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, F. W. Peck, John M. Douglas, Hon. Isaac R. Diller, Col. W. S. Johnson, S. D. Ward, Col. J. H. Howe, Hon. L. P. Hilliard, J. D. Harvey, John G. Shortall, F. B. Peabody, Franklin MacVeagh, [illegible]

Lieut. General Philip [illegible]

The following are [illegible] among the LATEST [illegible] from the great Ar[illegible] world:

Dr. Franz [illegible]

The greatest living [illegible] Composer, writing to [illegible] ed Composer, Metzdor[illegible] of Sept. 27, 1873, say[illegible] Mr. Steinway that [illegible] UPRIGHT PIANO [illegible] liant advantage at [illegible] Performances at War[illegible] last Tuesday it serve[illegible] fingers as 'Vice Orch[illegible] ing general admiration[illegible]

Franz A[illegible]

The celebrated Comp[illegible] date of July 6, 1872, [illegible] mit me to thank you [illegible] nificent UPRIGHT P[illegible] you kindly placed at [illegible] during my brief sojo[illegible] York, and I can only [illegible] I have so often expres[illegible] that during my long [illegible] tist and composer, I ha[illegible] many fine European a[illegible] Pianofortes, but non[illegible] bine grandeur and po[illegible] elasticity of touch, in [illegible] thing that renders a[illegible] fect, to such a degree [illegible] brated Piano-fortes."

Anton Rubi[illegible]

The greatest concer[illegible] the age, has recently [illegible] Messrs. Steinway & [illegible] ONLY TESTIMONI[illegible] GIVEN BY HIM TO A[illegible] MANUFACTURER, [illegible] we extract the followin[illegible] it my pleasant duty to [illegible] you my most heartfel[illegible] all the kindness and c[illegible] have shown me during [illegible] the United States; bu[illegible] above all, for your un[illegible] ano-fortes, which once [illegible] done full justice to t[illegible] wide reputation, both [illegible] lence and capacity, fo[illegible] the severest trials, for [illegible] my long and difficult j[illegible] over America, in a ve[illegible] ent season, I used and [illegible] enabled to use your P[illegible] sively in my 215 concer[illegible] in private, with the m[illegible] satisfaction and effect."

Vienna Expo[illegible]

The Jury on Musi[illegible] ments of the Vienna U[illegible] position, recognizing t[illegible] ence of Steinway & S[illegible] the piano manufactu[illegible] world, have honored [illegible] the following EYTR[illegible] BY COMPLIMENT, w[illegible] tract from the offic[illegible] Steinway & Sons are th[illegible] facturers thus mentio[illegible] "We regret that the [illegible] inaugurators of the ne[illegible] Piano-making, MESS[illegible] WAY & SONS, of Ne[illegible] whom the entire art [illegible] making is so greatly [illegible] have not exhibited."

Maestro Petrella, President. Herr Dumba, 1st Vice President. Prof. Dr. Lissajous, 2d do. Salvatore Marchesia. Dr. Edward Hanslik. [illegible] Cerveny, Bohemia. Johann Herzfeld, Hungary. Julius Schiedmayer. [illegible] Galalt. [illegible] Soriano Fuertes. [illegible] Reinkins. [illegible] Weber. [illegible] Roche. Dr. Oscar Paul, Prof. of the University of Leipsic, Official Reporter.

In addition to our lar[illegible] assortment of [illegible] Grand, Square, and U[illegible] our stock inclu[illegible] large variety of oth[illegible] ranging in price fro[illegible]

Purchasers will fin[illegible] advantage to examine [illegible] assortment of m[illegible] before making [illegible]

SMITH & NIX[illegible] General Northwestern [illegible] Steinway Pia[illegible] 162 State-st[illegible]